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Part One
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REED'S FATE IS AT STAKE

Presidential Chances Hinge on the Formation of Committees.

THE "QUAY SLATE" WILL TRIUMPH

Contests for Offices in the House Absorb the Attention of the Members.

M'DOWELL AND GLENN ARE CONFIDENT

Chairman Hackett Asserts that New-York Is Permanently in the Republican Column.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress may be dull in some senses, but it is bound to be interesting in some others. Unless the opinions of arriving members are misleading, it will not be famous for its affirmative legislative actions. On the other hand, it will be most interesting as a force that will develop the strength or the weakness of Mr. Reed as a candidate for Presidenfit, for Mr. Reed is at once a candidate for Speaker and for the Presidency. With characteristic candor, he is at as little effort to conceal one desire as he is the other. Nearly every visiting member of the House and layman has something to say to him on the subject. Mr. Reed does not check this conversation or become flustered to hear that he is popular in unexpected localities.

Possibly the man who is to be Speaker is aware that some of these complimentary references are formal or selfish, valid only until after the committees are made up, but he listens to all with polite and even pleased attention.

Here in Washington no one who can recall the events of the last eight years pays much attention to the reports about the opposition of Representatives or Senators to a candidate for President. Mr. Cleveland was nominated in 1884 in spite of the opposition of Senators. Mr. Harrison, in 1888, had little Senatorial support, and the House support he received was insignificant as compared with the office-holding support. Mr. Reed was opposed to Harrison in 1892, and even went so far as to join the cheerers at Minneapolis for Blaine. Again in 1892 the Senatorial and Representative opposition to Mr. Cleveland was almost unanimous, yet he was nominated.

Mr. Reed's Opportunity.

From the vantage ground of the Speakership Mr. Reed will have superior opportunities to attract the attention and win the interest and support of States. And this, it appears, he will be able to do without departing from custom and precedent in making up his committees.

The persistency of the report that Mr. Dingley is to go at the head of the Ways and Means Committee is natural. The selection would be that of a man almost as strictly a protectionist as McKinley, and probably a more thorough and conscientious protectionist than the Ohio man. The talk for Payne of New-York for this place is the echo of Payne's desire. He would be a more boisterous Chairman than Dingley; he would not be as safe.

The Western conservatism about tariff rates will surely assert itself soon, and it has been suggested by the talk of Mr. Dolliver of Iowa, who, although not a statesman, is a pretty smart politician. The Western demand for McKinley rates is as strong as it will ever be, and, as no demand for McKinley rates is likely to be made by general bill or general demand in Congress, it does not look as if the House would materially advance the Ohio candidate's banner.

Mr. Reed appears to be more concerned about the immediate future than that future beyond the period of organization. He talks a good deal about order, the necessity for getting rid of the desks, the desirability of a smaller chamber, in which, with desks omitted, business would be conducted more quietly and with better intelligence on the part of all concerned. That sounds as if he would urge the Committee on Rules to adopt a reform, although the Speaker that is to be says he does not intend to pose any more as a reformer. "That part," he says, "draws brickbats and no rewards."

Fighting for Spoils.

The town is filling up with Representatives, and the scenes at the various headquarters are characteristic of the struggle for the offices in the gift of the House when a new Congress is about to assemble. Mr. Reed, as on previous days, has been the centre of attraction for Representatives with a desire to secure good committee places. As there is hardly a man on the list who is not anxious to secure good committee assignments, it follows that Mr. Reed is a much-sought-for person. At one time this afternoon a score or more members of the next House stood in the lobby of the Shoreham, waiting for an opportunity to send their cards to Mr. Reed's room. While these gentlemen were waiting, several others came down stairs with the announcement that Mr. Reed was turning nobody from his door. This caused much satisfaction.

That Mr. Reed is bent upon a friendly policy is apparent by his treatment of the men who pay their respects to him. He exhibits no impatience, even when some of his callers refer to his lately acquired habit of riding a bicycle for exercise. A Presidential candidate has to be exceedingly careful in his treatment of men whose influence may count in the nominating convention.

Mr. Reed impresses everybody who calls upon him with the idea that he is a hopeful aspirant for Presidential honors, and that he is bent upon making as few enemies as possible in constructing the various committees of the House. He still adheres to the policy of secrecy regarding the Chairmanships. It is doubtful if a single person now in Washington has been favored with his views on this important question.

Mr. Reed has laid out the framework of the more important committees, and after he has ascertained the feeling of the House, so far as it can be expressed, and incidentally has taken stock of all the political considerations involved, he will make his announcements.

Once his decision is known, it may be set down as a fact that Mr. Reed will not worry over the situation. He has the advantage of long acquaintance with the members who naturally must be considered in connection with the chief committee places, and his judgment ought to be as good as that of any other man on the Republican side. As he has his eye on the Presidency, he may be pardoned for trying to spread the committee salve over as large an area as possible.

Payne's Chances Poor.

Mr. Sereno E. Payne of New-York, who wants to be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has not yet received any assurances that his quest will be successful. As already announced in these dispatches, Mr. Payne stood next to Mr. Reed among the Republican members of this committee in the last Congress. His friends say that he is entitled, by reason of his long service on this committee, to be advanced to the chief place. It is not conceded that Mr. Payne is the best man on the Republican side for the Chairmanship. He is smart and sometimes makes a good point,

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HAS FAITH IN MR. CLEVELAND

Andrew Carnegie Speaks on the Needs of the Country—Complimentary to the President.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 27.—Andrew Carnegie, who came to Cleveland with several members of his iron company to attend the St. Andrew's Society benefit last night, was received by the members of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce this afternoon. The rooms of the Chamber were crowded with representative business men when President Day introduced Mr. Carnegie, who delivered an address of half an hour's duration, in the course of which he said:

I compliment the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce for being the first to state to the Nation, to the politicians, the leaders of both parties, that the best interests of our country are subserved by making the campaign for the Presidency as short as possible. That pronouncement of yours, as you well know, has gone through this country. I am not without hope that its influence will be felt when the two great parties place before this country the representatives of two conflicting politics for the sovereign people to judge which is the better.

There is another great question upon which the Chambers of this country have shown their usefulness. They have stood for honest money.

We have to-day another question, and if business men would only speak when patriotism enters into the question, and when it stands for the honor and dignity of our Republic, I for one am not afraid that we could not call to that standard, aid and sufficient members from both parties to make our decision final and conclusive. This Government stands to-day in a most humiliating position. A scheming, shifting speculator does not occupy a position more humiliating than the richest Government on the face of the earth. I say to Democrats and I say to Republicans, none of your Republicanism, none of your Democracy; stand as Americans. What is our first duty? Our first duty is to provide sufficient revenues for the best Government that ever blessed man.

The United States Government to-day is being defrauded of one-third of its revenue. You have plenty of importations, but you do not receive the duties which you have levied upon them. We have made a mistake. We have made the duties ad valorem instead of specific. If we could return to specific duties to-day, there would be no difficulty in the revenue. Whether we may venture to recommend that to the parties, I do not know.

This I do believe, that President Cleveland is so honest a man, and so anxious to do his duty as he sees it, that he would not exercise the veto over a measure such as I indicate, nor over any measure which could fairly be intended only to provide sufficient revenue, and not passed as party purposes.

Regarding waterways, he said:

Chicago is having the waters of Lake Michigan unite with the waters of the Mississippi. This union of the waters would benefit no particular part of this central zone more than any other part. If we had the waters of Lake Erie flowing into the Ohio River, this region would have 14,000 miles of navigable waterways. If we received your ore, you would in turn receive our coal and coke. I am looking to a condition of affairs by which this zone you can shift east, west, north, and south, because you can manufacture here cheaper than you now do, and have access to the markets, with cheaper rates of transportation.

Mr. Carnegie said further that he believed the zone of which Cleveland is the metropolis is destined to furnish the iron and steel products for universal use in the United States.

ENDED A HORSE'S SUFFERING

Red Tape Required Before an Animal Is Put Out of the Way.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The War Department has been officially informed that a horse belonging to the Quartermaster's Department of the army has been executed in accordance with formal instructions issued by Brigadier General Otis. The event was only brought about, however, after the expenditure of a large amount of red tape and an awe-inspiring special order, reading as follows:

Headquarters, Department of the Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, Special Order No. 175.

Capt. John McE. Hyde, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, and Depot Quartermaster, will cause one horse, the property of the United States, and for which he is responsible, to be immediately shot to terminate suffering—the said horse suffering greatly from dislocation or fractured shoulder, and pronounced by competent authority to be incurable. By command of Brig. Gen. Otis. GEORGE S. WILSON, Assistant Adjutant General.

Then the horse was slain.

JAPAN WILL NOT WORRY HAWAII

No Trouble over the Failure to Carry Out a Treaty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—United Press correspondence from Honolulu, Nov. 20, follows:

Since the declaration made by the new Japanese Commissioner, Shimamura, on the day of his arrival, that he intended to actively prosecute the discussion with this Government regarding the failure to fulfill an engagement in the immigration treaty with Japan, he has remained silent.

It is now believed that he was at once cautioned by Consul Shunidai, in obedience to instructions from their legation at Washington, not to take any aggressive attitude such as would give color to the allegation of Minister Castle that Japan had designs on Hawaii.

MODERN ARMS FOR THE MILITIA

Recommendation Made by Chief of Ordnance Flagler.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The report of Brig. Gen. D. W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, to the Secretary of War, is largely occupied with details. He again urges that unserviceable and obsolete arms now in the possession of the State Militia be withdrawn, an allowance made for their estimated value, and new and serviceable arms substituted therefor.

Gen. Flagler also discusses the use of powerful explosives and the value of searchlights for coast defenses.

Inspector Gen. Dumont of the Steamboat Inspection Service estimates that over 600,000,000 persons traveled on steamers during the past year. The loss of life was 894.

Ball at the Naval Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 27.—The Naval Academy opened the season this evening with the customary Thanksgiving Eve hop by the naval cadets. Mrs. Cooper, wife of the Superintendent, assisted by Superintendent Cooper and Cadet Robinson, received.

Among those present were Miss Gorden, Mr. and Mrs. Tanner and Mr. Eckles of Georgetown, Mr. Marion, Mr. Hendrickson, Mrs. Sampson, and Miss Ramsey of Washington, Mrs. Dangerfield of Alexandria, Miss Evans of Norfolk, Miss Harvey of St. Louis, Miss Barat of Chicago, Lieut. and Mrs. Beatty, Prof. Marion and wife, Mrs. Naylor of Philadelphia, Capt. Walker and wife, Commander White, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Mulvue, Messrs. Fisher, Inglehart, Frank A. Munroe, Ross, Brown, Lyons, Leslie, and Oliver of Annapolis, Lieut. Commander Garst and wife, Lieut. Commander Rebree and wife, Lieut. Commander Tilley and wife, Miss Inglehart, and Miss Handy of Annapolis.

Alleged Horse Thieves Captured.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Nov. 27.—Morgan Vliet, son of a well-to-do and respectable farmer, was lodged in the Warren County Jail here to-day on the charge of being the leader of a gang of horse thieves. Vliet and several boys have been robbing in different parts of Warren and Sussex Counties for over a year. Horses, blankets, whips, and farming utensils were stolen. Two other members of the gang were previously arrested and confessed.

Woman Lawyer's First Appearance.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 27.—Mary E. Philbrook, the first woman lawyer admitted to practice in New-Jersey, made her first pleading today in the Union County Orphans Court. She appeared for Mrs. Lawrence Collins of Murray Hill, N. J., who objected to the confirmation of a sale of land on Murray Hill belonging to the estate of the late John Collins.

The Court sustained Miss Philbrook's contention and referred the matter to Surrogate Parrott to take testimony.

Reception to Governor-Elect Griggs.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 27.—The Union League Club will give a reception Friday, Dec. 6, to Governor-elect John W. Griggs. Among the guests expected are United States Senator William J. Sewell, John Kean, Garret A. Hobart, Mahlon Pitney, Foster M. Voorhees, J. Frank Fort, E. A. Ward, and Maurice Rogers.

J. A. STEVENS, JR., INSANE

Well-Known Member of the Calumet Club Becomes Deranged.

SENT TO AN ASYLUM AT PROVIDENCE

He Once Presented a Bill to the City for Services Rendered in Entertaining Distinguished Foreigners.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 27.—John Austin Stevens, Jr., son of the well-known writer, was to-day sent to the Butler Asylum for Insane, in Providence, R. I. The young man had lived at the Calumet Club, in New-York, but last Summer he came here and lived at his mother's cottage.

His derangement has been of several weeks' duration, increasing slowly, until he became quite violent. Mr. Stevens was not placed in confinement until Tuesday night, when he called at the police station, and his talk was so threatening that he was locked up.

Judge Darius Baker committed him upon the evidence of Dr. T. A. Kenefick and Dr. F. H. Rankin and those who had attended him. He had been allowed to go about the city as he chose, but was always followed by an attendant. He visited Mayor Boyle of Newport half a dozen times a day for a week. He tried to send away many telegrams, writing thirty at one time. These were addressed to prominent men. Many letters were mailed.

Mr. Stevens's principal hallucination was that he was President of the New-York Stock Exchange, and as such had charge of large business matters. He also thought he was engaged in shaping legislation for the State of New-York. Upon this subject he is said to have written to Gov. Morton and Mayor Strong several times.

Several causes are assigned for his insanity, but Mr Stevens's physician thinks he has a natural tendency that way and that his mind may be permanently unbalanced.

John Austin Stevens, Jr., is a son of John Austin Stevens, who was, from 1862 to 1868, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York. Both father and son are still members of the Chamber. In 1893 the younger Stevens gained considerable notoriety in New-York by putting in a bill for $2,000 for his services in assisting in the entertainment of the foreign guests at the Columbian celebration, held in April of that year. John Austin Stevens, the elder, was Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce special committee for the entertainment of foreign guests, and his son assisted him in the correspondence incident to the work. It was for this work that the younger Stevens endeavored to collect $2,000 from the city.

It was on June 26, 1893, that Stevens the younger hurried into the office of Col. George B. McClellan, who at that time was the President of the Board of Aldermen and Chairman of the Entertainment Committee on behalf of the city authorities, and presented his bill for $2,000 for services in connection with the land parade and ball held in the preceding April, on the visit of the Duke of Veragua and other foreign guests to this country. At the same time he presented a much more modest bill, amounting to $857.10, on behalf of his father. The latter bill was accompanied by vouchers and receipted bills for the amount claimed, but in support of his demand the younger Stevens had nothing to show except a scrapbook containing copies of the correspondence which he had conducted and for which he asked the handsome sum of $2,000. This correspondence consisted of seventeen letters, five telegrams, and three circulars sent or received by him. These letters were in relation to the most trivial and unimportant details of the celebration. Accompanying the demand was a note addressed to Mayor Gilroy, in which the claimant referred to the correspondence as showing the magnitude of the work accomplished by him in the service of the city, and for which he thought that $2,000 was an equivalent emolument. Mayor Gilroy said at the time that the claim presented was unfounded and ridiculous. Stevens was not authorized to do any work for the city and was not employed by the committee who had charge of the celebration on behalf of the city.

The day after the presentation of the bill, the younger Stevens, probably smarting under the newspaper comments called forth by his extraordinary conduct, rushed into Col. McClellan's office at the City Hall in a state of great excitement and demanded his scrapbook. He said that he withdrew his claim, and also that of his father, but the following day he again invaded the office and said that it was all a mistake, that he had not withdrawn the claims, but should insist upon immediate payment. The erratic conduct of the younger Stevens was commented upon at the time, and it was thought that his mind was somewhat unbalanced. His preposterous claim for $2,000 was not pressed, and no part of it was ever paid.

VICTORY FOR A DELICATESSEN DEALER

Indictment Against Albert Peiser for Sunday Violation Dismissed.

Judge Allison, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday dismissed the indictment against Albert Peiser of 1,301 Third Avenue, who was accused of violating the Sunday law in June by selling a bologna sausage to Policeman Curran of the Twenty-third Precinct.

Assistant District Attorney O'Hare recommended that the indictment be dismissed, saying: "The act complained of at the time was no violation of law. The case is clearly within the permission of the law. Defendant should be discharged."

Mr. Peiser is President of the Delicatessen Dealers' Association, and his arrest was due to his determination to test the right of delicatessen dealers to sell articles ready for the table after 10 o'clock on Sundays.

Godlove Orth's Will Is Legal.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 27.—The Supreme Court has decided that the will of the late Godlove Orth of Lafayette must stand. Orth, who, many years ago, was one of the leading Republicans of the State, died, leaving a will, bequeathing all his property to his second wife. He left with the will a letter to his wife, asking her to allow the child by his first wife as much money as she could spare. The child did not receive any part of the estate, and brought suit to set aside the will on the strength of the letter.

Thanked by the Queen.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Horatio King, Postmaster General in the closing months of President Buchanan's term, and who still retains bodily and mental vigor at the age of eighty-four, forwarded, through Sir Julian Pauncefote, a copy of his latest book to Queen Victoria. He has received an acknowledgment of the receipt of the book from the Queen's private secretary, who says her Majesty was "greatly touched by the kind allusion to her in the volume."

Actor William H. Wallis Dying.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—William H. Wallis, a veteran actor and an associate of Edwin Forrest and Edwin Booth, who secured the late John McCullough his first engagement, is dying at his home in this city from Bright's disease. An incident in his life was his assault upon his friend, John Wilkes Booth, when the latter made a disparaging remark about President Lincoln during the civil war.

$42,000 in Gold Has Been Deposited.

A little more than $37,000 in gold coin was deposited in the Sub-Treasury, in small amounts, yesterday in exchange for legal-tender notes. This makes $42,000 in all that has been deposited under similar circumstances since ex-Gov. Flower set the example a few days ago by exchanging $280 in gold for legal tender notes.

WILL BE READY FOR WAR IN 1900

Mr. Outhwaite Says It Will Be Four Years Before the Country Can Successfully Resist a Foe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—"This country can be made ready for a successful defense in case of war by the year 1900," said J. H. Outhwaite, a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, after a tour of inspection of the several plants in the East where the work of constructing ordnance is conducted. The statements contained in the annual report of Commanding General Miles, confirmed as they were by the assertions in the interview with Admiral Walker of the navy, aroused the attention and interest of the members of the board, and, instead of meeting at New-York or Washington this month, as is their custom, they assembled at Midvale, Penn., and thence proceeded to visit all the other cities where plants are situated, reaching Washington yesterday.

"That is a guess at this time," continued Mr. Outhwaite, "for the data obtained by the board has not yet been reduced. But I believe it is not far out of the way. Working the usual shifts, the plants can turn out guns enough to meet our plans for defense by 1900."

"If pushed by the stress of necessity, how soon could the country, with its present facilities only, be put in a good position for defense?" was asked.

"Within two and a half years."

"How many plants are at work now turning out guns and gun material?"

"The steel works at Midvale and Bethlehem, Penn.; the Watertown (Mass.) and Watervliet (N. Y.) arsenals. Besides these, which are in large and successful operation," explained Mr. Outhwaite, "there is a concern at Cleveland which is just entering upon a contract for turning out gun carriages."

"Could not the construction of the carriages be expedited by engaging other such concerns as the one in Cleveland, and which are numerous in the Ohio Valley particularly?" was asked.

"The trouble about that is," answered Mr. Outhwaite, "that an entire new outfit of machinery is necessary to do that class of work, and, as the Government is about the only customer that can be expected to enter the field, naturally most manufacturers hesitate to incur the expense incident to the business. Of course if war were to break out, and the Government compelled to make attractive terms with the manufacturers, there would be no lack of facilities. However, the board is satisfied that existing conditions provide all that is necessary to carry out present plans for defense within the period when, by any possibility, the works can be needed."

Mr. Outhwaite mentioned that besides the contract for armor secured by the Bethlehem Steel and Iron Company from Russia, a similar contract had been awarded by the same Government to Carnegie, Phipps & Co. of Pittsburg.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY A CYCLONE

Buildings in a New-Jersey Village Blown Over — Many Persons on the Great Lakes Rescued.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Nov. 27.—Ringoes, a small village near here, was visited last night by a cyclone. Nine large stacks of grain on the farm of William H. Brewer were wrecked. The residence of Dr. Young was badly damaged. A vacant house belonging to Richard Wilson was blown over. Samuel Summers's outbuildings were damaged, also the church and parsonage of the Kirkpatrick Memorial Church.

The force of the storm seemed to centre directly over the old stone Amwell Academy, built in 1811. It is a dwelling now, and is occupied by Mrs. Robbins, who describes the cyclone as bursting directly overhead. Great stones were torn from their places in this building and carried 100 feet. One end of the building was badly damaged and the roof was destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Telegrams received here state that at various points on the great lakes yesterday forty-five men were rescued from drowning by the life-saving crews from vessels wrecked by the great storm, and five more were also recovered from the schooner Ellie, off Rye Beach, N. H., which stranded at 8:15 o'clock last night. The Ellie is from St. John, N. B., and was bound from Boston to St. John.

DULUTH, Nov. 27.—The Lake Superior and Lake Michigan Transportation Company's steamer City of Duluth, reported from Chicago as missing, arrived in port here yesterday.

FATAL WRECKING OF A HANDCAR

A Man Killed, a Woman Fatally Injured, and Three Others Hurt.

PHILLIPSBURG, Penn., Nov. 27.—As the Altoona and Phillipsburg passenger train due here at 6:30 this evening emerged from Steiner's Cut, one mile from this place, it struck and wrecked a handcar containing T. J. McDermott and his wife, and John Richmond, his wife, and his daughter.

McDermott was instantly killed, and Mrs. McDermott was slightly injured about the shoulder and arm. Richmond was injured about the head, as was also his daughter, Mrs. Richmond received fatal injuries about the head.

The occupants of the handcar were residents of Dunbar. The passenger train was running on schedule time. McDermott and Richmond were railroad men.

ST. PAUL DAMAGED THE GARRETT

Kicked Up a Wave That Started Planks and Frightened Passengers.

When the Staten Island ferryboat Robert Garrett on a trip from St. George to this city, shortly before noon yesterday, was off Bedlow's Island, she was struck by a big wave kicked up by the steamship St. Paul of the American Line.

The Garrett heeled over, and the passengers heard a crashing sound. Two planks were started in the overhanging floor of the men's cabin, the water came in, and there was a general scramble to escape.

The running men startled the passengers on the upper deck. Several women screamed, and there was a rush for life preservers. The deckhands assured the passengers that there was no danger, and in a few minutes the excitement was all over.

Probably Murdered by Thieves.

EUREKA, Kan., Nov. 27.—W. H. Orvis, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Severy, Kan., was found dead in bed yesterday. Foul play is suspected. Mr. Orvis was sandbagged and robbed of $6,000 in Government bonds a few months ago. Subsequently some one gained access to his room at night and left a note telling how the bonds could be recovered. Mr. Orvis followed directions and recovered his property by the payment of a sum of money. It is now thought he was murdered in order to prevent exposure of the parties who robbed him.

Decided Against the Strikers.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 27.—The State Supreme Court to-day decided that a Court of Equity has the right to issue an injunction to prevent strikers from interfering with workmen. Employes of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis struck several months ago. They undertook to picket the building, and the St. Louis Circuit Court issued an injunction. The strikers claimed a Court of Equity could not interfere and appealed to the Supreme Court, which decided against them.

Treasury Employes Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—As a result of the investigation into the recent destruction and mutilation of Treasury records in the theft of obsolete internal revenue stamps attached to the records, Secretary Carlisle this afternoon dismissed four employes—one clerk and three colored laborers. Their names are C. D. Vining, Orville Bacon, A. B. Hopkins, and Charles Edwards.

A superb line of distinctive novelties for the holidays at Cowperthwait's, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

"THE" ALLEN ARRESTED

Twenty-seven Others Caught with Him in His Alleged Poolroom.

SIX ARE ACCUSED OF HELPING HIM

Acting Inspector Brooks Forced the Doors — Allen Already Under Indictment Under a Similar Charge.

Theodore Allen, better known as "The" Allen, who is now under indictment on the charge of maintaining a poolroom above a saloon at 546 West Broadway owing to a raid the police made on the place early in June of this year, was again arrested yesterday afternoon by Acting Inspector Brooks and a squad of police, and arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court on a similar charge. The place raided yesterday is the one raided last June, and which is named in the indictment against him.

With Allen, when he was arraigned in court, were twenty-seven other prisoners, six of whom were charged as principals with the same offense as Allen. The others were charged with being disorderly persons. The six prisoners accused with Allen of maintaining a poolroom were Arthur Moore, an electrician, thirty-five years old, of 2,091 Eighth Avenue; Maxwell Kennedy, bartender, twenty-nine years old, of 36 Morton Street; Edward Williams, a jeweler, thirty-one years old, of 24 West Broadway; Charles Bennett, thirty-four years old, of 6 Bedford Street; James Burke, a fireman, forty-eight years old, of 126 Clinton Place, and John Howard, a machinist, twenty-one years old, of 471 Canal Street.

A Central Office detective managed to get inside the room over the saloon Tuesday and placed a bet on Marguerite in one of the races at Pimlico. He again visited the rooms yesterday fully an hour before the raid was made. This time he chose a horse named Tamsen, that was running at the same track.

The only entrance to the poolroom was through the saloon, and up an inner stairway. There was a private door to the stairs, and another private door just inside of the entrance to the stairs. At each of these doors was a man whose business it was to keep them closed unless "The" Allen, who always was standing in the barroom, gave to the sentries the signal that signified that the new-comer was all right.

Allen was in his accustomed place yesterday afternoon, when Inspector Brooks, twelve Central Office detectives, and fourteen policemen from the Mercer Street Station, all in citizens' clothes, burst into the room. Brooks had already stationed two of his men at the rear windows. At the sight of the policemen Allen signaled that the doors should be closed, and just as he did so he was placed under arrest. The policemen broke in both doors and quickly mounted the stairs. When they reached the rooms they declared everybody under arrest.

They found that the wire to the telephone that supplied the room with odds and results ran into the room by way of the chimney. At the first signs of trouble, some one in the room cut the wires with a hatchet, so that the fact that a telephone was in the room could not be used at the trial, and so that the claim could be made that it was disconnected. A number of betting slips and other poolroom materials were captured.

In Jefferson Market Court all the prisoners promptly pleaded not guilty except Allen, who claimed that he did not know with what offense he was charged. When told that he was charged with maintaining a poolroom, he started on a long tirade against the police and the newspapers, saying that he had been arrested twenty times on such a charge, but always without a scintilla of evidence. His bold remarks were cut short by Magistrate Simms, and Allen then pleaded not guilty as meekly as the others had done.

The seven principals were held for examination Friday morning. Bail in each case was fixed at $1,500. The Magistrate then discharged the twenty-one arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Allen, who gave his residence as 164 Clinton Place, his age as fifty, and his occupation as a real estate agent, was later released on bail.

STRANGE GROUNDS FOR DAMAGES

Hotel Keeper Sues the Estate of a Man Who Committed Suicide on His Premises.

LANCASTER, Penn., Nov. 27.—O. B. Groff, a hotel keeper, has brought suit against the estate of Abraham G. Brenner for damages. Brenner committed suicide in Groff's hotel, and the latter brings his claim on the ground that Brenner's act injured his business.

It is known that few persons will sleep in a room in a hotel in which any one has committed suicide. Frequently the rooms in large hotels have been renumbered on that account.

BUSINESS MEN BACK FROM ATLANTA

All Seemed Greatly Pleased with the Trip and Its Results.

The delegation of New-York business men who went to the Atlanta Exposition to celebrate Manhattan Day reached home last night at 7 o'clock.

The train left Atlanta Tuesday at 1:15 P. M., and was expected to arrive in New-York in twenty-four hours. Owing to a break-down of the engine on the Pennsylvania Road at Elizabeth, the train was delayed several hours.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Webb left the train at Washington, and a few other members of the party who have their homes in New-Jersey left it at Elizabeth.

Every one seemed greatly pleased with the trip and its results. It was generally felt that the personal friendships which sprang up during the visit between New-York men and Atlanta men would have far-reaching consequences in bringing the most thriving city of the South into closer business relationship with the metropolis.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 27.—The members of the New-York Press Club marched in a body to-day to the Grady Monument, in front of the Post Office, in Marietta Street, and placed a wreath of roses at the foot of the statue. President Joseph Howard, Jr., made a speech.

No Turkey Raffling in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The police have issued orders to saloon keepers and others that turkey raffling will not be permitted to-night. As the saloon element has for years looked upon turkey raffling on Thanksgiving Eve as one of its annual celebrations, the police interdiction has caused consternation among those who had contemplated making a "turkey night" of it.

The police threatened to arrest all those who violated the order. The anti-raffling ukase is in the interest of reformed Saratoga.

A. D. Fountain Found Dead in Bed.

WEST NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Nov. 27.—Albert D. Fountain, one of the oldest merchants of this place, was found dead in bed about 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. Fountain had for many years conducted a hardware business at 111 Richmond Terrace, besides doing considerable business in buying and selling real estate.

Mr. Fountain was a native of Staten Island, and was a descendant of an old Staten Island family. He was sixty years old and leaves a wife and three children.

Horatio W. Garrett out of Danger.

Horatio W. Garrett of Baltimore, who underwent a serious operation at the Hotel Waldorf, was reported as being so much improved last night that he was considered out of danger.

CRESPO PREPARING FOR BATTLE

He and the Governors Count Forces Available to Expel Settlers from British Guiana on Venezuelan Land.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—President Crespo has been cautiously sounding the Governors of the different provinces of the republic as to the forces which they can put into the field in case of war.

Assurances, it is said, were given to him that a well-equipped army of 100,000 men could be mobilized, in case the President determined upon a movement against the British Guianan settlers on what is claimed to be Venezuelan territory.

TURKEY FOR THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Cleveland, and His Family Will Spend Thanksgiving Day at Woodley—Where Cabinet Officers Will Dine.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—President Cleveland received his prize Thanksgiving turkey this morning. It came by express from Henry Vose of Westerly, R. I., the customary giver of Presidential turkeys, and weighed thirty-four pounds.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland will eat their Thanksgiving dinner at Woodley, their country place. They will probably attend service in the morning at the First Presbyterian Church, where the Rev. Dr. Talmage will preach.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland will in all probability have one welcome guest at their late dinner in the person of Secretary Lamont. Mrs. Lamont and her three daughters left to-night for her old home at McGrawville, N. Y., to remain until Sunday with Mrs. Lamont's father, who has now reached his seventy-third year, and who cares less and less each year to leave his own home. The Lamont girls look forward with great delight each year to this visit to their grandfather, and particularly now, as neither the Secretary nor Mrs. Lamont has been able to coax him to Washington since they came back here to live.

Secretary Morton will be the only member of the Cabinet who will not spend Thanksgiving here. Keeping up a custom started when his sons left his home to be married, he has gone to Chicago to spend the holiday with them. Miss Morton, who keeps house in her apartments at the Portland, has a cousin from the West visiting here.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Smith, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary Herbert, and Postmaster General Wilson will enjoy the holiday with their families.

Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon will have a family reunion, their daughter, Mrs. Edmund Wright, Jr., of Philadelphia, and her baby boy having come on with other relatives to make their first Washington Thanksgiving a memorable event.

Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson and daughters will spend the day traveling, as they are expected at their hotel, La Normandie, to-morrow night. If they arrive in time, they will be likely to dine with Mrs. Stevenson's sister, Mrs. Scott, who has a fine home on Sixteenth Street.

PETER M'GEOCH KILLS HIMSELF

The Western Speculator Who Attempted to Corner Lard in 1883 Commits Suicide in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27.—Peter McGeoch, who lived opposite the National Soldiers' Home, ordered his carriage this morning to go to the city, and then went upstairs. He was not seen alive after that. As he did not appear, the servants became alarmed, and instituted a search for him. Annie Beese looked through the keyhole of the bathroom door, which was locked, and saw McGeoch lying on the floor with a revolver in his hand. He had shot himself through the mouth, and death was presumably instantaneous.

Mr. McGeoch's suicide is taken to be the result of divorce proceedings begun last Monday by Mrs. McGeoch on the ground of incompatibility of temper. Mrs. McGeoch was Mrs. Libbey of Kenwood, a suburb of Chicago. She and Mr. McGeoch were married about eight years ago in Chicago. Since their marriage they have lived in this city. Mr. McGeoch had three children—a son and two daughters.

No man was for years better known on the Chicago and Milwaukee Boards of Trade than Mr. McGeoch. He was a daring speculator up to the disastrous lard deal of 1883, when he attempted to corner the lard of the country, which scheme failed. Daniel Wells, Jr., of Milwaukee, was interested with him in the deal, and a long and acrimonious lawsuit followed.

HAD HIS RESCUER ARRESTED

T. Treadwell Woolley Objected to Being Saved.

T. Treadwell Woolley was crossing the cable-car tracks at Broadway and Fourteenth Street yesterday afternoon in front of a car, when Peter Alleman, who is stationed there by the Traction Company, pulled him out of the way.

Woolley was angry, and had Alleman arrested. When they reached the Police Court he thought better of it and, instead of prosecuting Alleman, apologized to him.

The car was so close to Woolley, and he was so engrossed in his own affairs, he would in all probability have suffered serious injury had it not been for Alleman.

NEW DEPUTY SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS

Theodore F. Reed Gets the Appointment from Secretary Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary Carlisle to-day appointed Theodore F. Reed Deputy Surveyor of Customs at New-York.

Insane After a Bicycle Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 27.—Andrew Smith, while riding his bicycle on Main Street a few days ago, was thrown violently to the car track by a collision with a peddler on Main Street hill. He struck on his head and sustained severe concussion of the brain, which has resulted in making him insane. At Vassar Hospital he was put in a canvas jacket, but the attendants had so much difficulty in restraining him that to-day he was removed to the Hudson River State Hospital.

Rev. J. G. Brown Burned to Death.

EXETER, N. H., Nov. 27.—The Rev. Jonathan G. Brown, a retired Baptist clergyman, who had held pastorates in this State, Massachusetts, and New-York, was burned to death in his house in Kensington last night. He was seventy-seven years old.

Gen. Fowler Seriously Ill.

Gen. E. B. Fowler, Commandant of the Fourteenth Regiment War Veterans' Association, who was one of the members of the "Fighting Fourteenth" at Gettysburg, is seriously ill with heart disease in his home in the Brevoort apartment house, in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Heavy Sentence for Reckless Driving.

The Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, Justice Holbrook presiding, yesterday sentenced Max Silverstein to nine months in the penitentiary for reckless driving. This is the heaviest sentence ever inflicted in a case where death did not result.

Fire in a Picture-Frame Factory.

The molding and picture-frame factory of Nonnenbacher & Co., at Mulberry and Canal Street, was destroyed by fire about 6 o'clock last night. The loss will amount to about $20,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

November brides will appreciate a piece of Flint's Fine Furniture more than anything else. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

NEW JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Changes to Take Effect Jan. 1 in the First Department.

TWO COURTS THAT ARE ABOLISHED

Establishment of Appellate Division of Supreme Court—Jurisdiction and Power of Supervision.

JUDGES FOR THE CONSOLIDATED COURTS

Some of the Rules That Will Obtain—No Radical Changes in Personnel of the Employes.

The scheme for reorganizing the judicial system in the First Department of the State of New-York, (which is the City and County of New-York,) directed by the Constitution of the State which went into effect on the first day of January last, has been perfected after many months of serious consideration and arduous labor by the Judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the department, to whom the work of reconstruction was committed.

In view of the radical changes in the system that were made by the provisions of the Constitution, Gov. Morton found it expedient as early as February last to name the Justices of the Appellate Division for the First Department in order that they might have ample time to prepare the mass of detail work necessary for the introduction of a new régime so that it might go into operation on the 1st of January,

and the Trial Terms thereof are to be held by particular Judges, only one of whom is assigned to equity business. Judges Lawrence, Andrews, Smyth, Truax, McLean, Beekman, Beach, and Pryor are appointed to the equity parts of the court. It will devolve upon them to hear and determine the equity issues and all the demurrers, to hear all contested motions, and to grant all the ex parte orders applied for in the regular course of business of the court. These assignments, of course, will not interfere with the ordinary power of the other Justices of the Supreme Court, which inheres in them by virtue of the authority of their office, to grant all applications that may be made to them as Judges out of court.

The other Judges transferred from the abolished courts will preside at jury trials. They are Justices Daly, Bischoff, Giegerich, Bookstaver, Sedgwick, Freedman, Gildersleeve, McAdam, and Dugro. In addition to the branches of the court already mentioned, there has been created an Appellate Court for the review of causes coming from the City Court and from the District Courts. The creation of this tribunal is necessary to relieve the Appellate Division from the great mass of business which would otherwise come before it. It is an exceedingly important branch of the court, for it is well known that many very difficult questions are involved in much of the litigation that has its origin in the courts of inferior jurisdiction in this city. The Justices of the Appellate Division have, therefore, selected from among all the Judges of the new court the three believed to be most competent to do the work connected with these appeals. Judge Daly, who is now the Presiding Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and who is acknowledged to be the most appropriate person to fill the position, is appointed to the permanent Presidency of that branch of the court for the year 1890, and with him are associated Justice McAdam, who was for many years the Chief Justice of the City Court, and Judge Bischoff, who has had long experience in the Court of Common Pleas, as one of the Justices in appeal from the inferior courts referred to. This subordinate appeal court is to sit one week during each regular term in the year, and, while the Judges holding it are not engaged in that business, they are to hold jury terms.

The Trial of Jury Causes.

Concerning the trial of jury causes, one new feature has been established by the rules, and that is the separation of preferred causes from the general calendar, so that there may be some method and order preserved in the trial of those causes, and the general litigation of the court may not be constantly obstructed, as it has been heretofore from day to day in almost all the parts of the court, by the precedence given to those cases which are entitled to preference by some provision of law or by special order of the court. It is believed that this innovation will be greatly in the interest of lawyers and litigants, and that it will furnish that relief for which many counsel have been clamoring for some time, and since preferred causes have become so numerous on the calendar. The calendar of preferred causes is to be committed to the charge of one trial Judge, and the position is regarded as one of the most important places in the court. The administration of this calendar will require a great deal of firmness and sound judgment, and this responsible place has been assigned to Judge Freedman, now of the Superior Court.

The rules which have been adopted for the subordinate Appellate Court relate to the hearing of appeals from the City Court and from the District Courts and provide in substance that such appeals shall be heard at a term of the Supreme Court which shall be held on the fourth Monday of every month except August, the sessions to be held in the Court House in Chambers Street. Provisions then follow of a technical character for the perfection of the appeal which are of interest only to the members of the legal profession.

Rules for the regulation of the Trial Terms, very minute in their provisions, are also adopted, some of which are of general interest.

The preferred calendar referred to is to be called at Part II. of the Trial Term, which is to be known as the Trial Term for the trial of preferred causes. The Clerk of Part II. is to be the General Calendar Clerk of all the Trial Terms. The general trial calendar of the court is to be called for certain of the eleven parts in Part III., and for certain other of those parts in Part VII., and causes are to be set down for particular days of the week ensuing that in which they are called. When reached on the day calendar they must be tried, unless sufficient legal excuse is given. The engagement of counsel elsewhere will not be regarded as sufficient excuse, unless it appear by affidavit that such counsel is engaged in the argument of a case in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, or is actually engaged in the trial of a case in a court of record in the City of New-York or in the City of Brooklyn. A rigid enforcement of this rule is thought to be necessary.

Some of the Rules Decided On.

The Friday calendar of short causes, as it at present exists, is abolished, and a substitute has been provided which it is deemed will be acceptable to the profession. Under the existing rule, but one hour is allowed for the trial of causes on this short calendar. It is a noticeable fact that many cases that have been sent to the foot of the general calendar because they were not finished within an hour might readily have been concluded in double or less than double that time, and, therefore, it is provided in the new rule that in actions for goods sold, upon notes, checks, bills of exchange, bonds, policy of life insurance, loans, undertaking, or other instruments for the payment of money only, where it shall appear by affidavit that not more than two hours will be taken up in the trial, either party, and not the plaintiff merely, as was heretofore the case, may apply to Part II. of the Trial Term for an order to place the case on the preferred calendar, and, if the application is granted, the case takes its place in its regular order on that calendar, subject to the penalty of having it remitted to the general calendar in the discretion of the Judge if more than two hours are consumed in the trial.

Rules for the regulation of the Special Terms and the establishment of the calendar practice are very important and require special and careful attention and examination by attorneys.

Part I. of the Special Term is devoted exclusively to the hearing of litigated motions, and is to be held on every day, except Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. Motions are to be placed upon the calendar very much the same way as at present. This branch of the court is to open at 11 o'clock. All ex-parte applications are to be made at Special Term Part II., which is to be kept open from 10:30 in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon on each court day, except Saturday, when the court may be adjourned at 12 o'clock. All applications for ex-parte orders and orders on consent, or where notice is not required or has been waived, must be made at this Part II. of the Special Term; and any order of the court made by any other Justice of the court than the one holding this branch is not to be entered by the Clerk. All applications for judgment on default, or where notice of motion for judgment has been waived or consented to, except in divorce cases, is also to be made here. Orders for the examination of parties, witnesses before trial, witnesses under foreign commissions, in aid of attachments, or in any other proceeding must also be made at this branch here, unless before a referee or Commissioner. All writs of habeas corpus out of the Supreme Court must be returnable here and all orders or writs made returnable elsewhere must be transferred to this part of the court, and if not so transferred the order may be disregarded. It is also provided that in undefended actions for absolute divorce, or to annul a marriage no reference will be allowed, and in those cases the proofs must be taken out in Part II. of the Special Term, but in Part III.

Rules are also announced for the regulation of practice in matters connected with insolvent assignments. They are substantially the rules now in force in the Court of Common Pleas, which has heretofore had the general control of such matters. Many regulations are also made for the calendar practice which are not of general interest to the public. But it may be said in this connection that a special rule is also adopted, preventing for preferences on the Special Term calendar.

To Retain Old Court Employes.

An interesting rule is one relating to the procedure on applications for naturalization, and it is gratifying to observe that very strict practice has been adopted in this exceedingly important matter. Following the spirit of the act of 1890, concerning this matter, the Appellate Division has made application for citizenship substantial, by a trial, and it seems almost impossible that hereafter the frauds and irregularities, of which so many just complaints were heretofore made, can exist. All applications of aliens to become citizens must be heard and final action had thereon, in open court at Part II. of the Special Term. Days have been designated, namely, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays of each week during the year, as the stated days required by the law of 1895. The application is to be filed with the Clerk of the Court and with the Assistant Clerk of the Court at Part II. of the Special Term, and the application shall specify on what stated day, which must be more than fourteen days after the filing of the application, such application will be brought up for final hearing and action. A regular calendar of these applications is to be made up for each stated day, on which shall be placed all applications made for that day. The calendar is to be called and the cases brought up in their regular order. The testimony of the applicant and his witnesses is to be taken in open court by the official stenographer, who must write out all the testimony and file it with the application.

Other rules regulate the attendance and prescribe the duties of the Clerks, Assistant Clerks, criers, interpreters, stenographers, librarians, and attendants of the Supreme Court. These regulations are very extensive and minute, and are designed to promote the efficiency and fidelity of all who are connected with the courts in the capacities referred to in the rules.

There is to be no radical change whatever in the personnel of court employes. Although the Judges of the Appellate Division appoint the Clerks of the various parts of the courts and the stenographers, no change whatever is contemplated; those who have proved efficient will be retained in the respective positions they now occupy, or may be moved from one position to another, but it is not supposed that any will be dismissed. The present officers and Assistant Clerks of the Court of Common Pleas and of the Superior Court will, so far as possible, be brought into the new court, and not be deprived of positions in the public service to make way for new applicants. There is, therefore, no patronage in the Appellate Division respecting those positions. The composition numerically of the attachés of the new court is such that some of the present employes of the two other courts may not be transferred, simply from the diminished number of places to be filled. Each of the three new Justices recently elected additional Justices of the Supreme Court has power to appoint four officers and a Clerk or Secretary, but with their selection and appointment the Appellate Division has nothing to do. All the officers of the new court are to be under the general direction of the Chief Crier of the court, Mr. Ricketts, and under the particular direction, during court hours, of the Clerk of the particular part of the court to which they are assigned to do duty. They are all to wear the uniform now worn by the attendants of the Supreme Court. An assistant crier is appointed, Mr. Lynch; the present Librarian, Mr. Hume, it is understood, is to be retained, and will have charge of the library of the Appellate Division; an Assistant Librarian of the library to be situated in the present Court House in Chambers Street, is to be selected. The Clerk of the Appellate Division is to be Col. Alfred Wagstaff, now the Chief Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and he has been unanimously selected for that position, in view of his excellent service, his general knowledge of the clerical work of the courts, and his personal standing and character.

In the assignment for the Trial Term business the criminal branch of the court is not to be overlooked. The old Court of Oyer and Terminer having been abolished, its jurisdiction became merged in that of the Supreme Court. A Criminal Term, therefore, of the Supreme Court has been provided for, to be held in the Criminal Court Building, in Centre Street, at specified times, and, for the next year, it will be presided over by Mr. Justice Frederick Smyth, whose long experience as Recorder of the city pre-eminently qualifies him for the position.

THE ASSIGNMENT OF JUSTICES.

Those Who Will Hold the Special and Trial Terms of Supreme Court.

The assignment of Justices to hold the appointed Special and Trial Terms of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District next year is as follows:

The undersigned Justices of the appellate division of the Supreme Court in the first department, under the authority conferred upon them by the second section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and in accordance with the provision of Section 232 of the Code of Civil Procedure, do hereby assign the following-named Justices to hold the appointed Special and Trial Terms of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District for the year 1890. Each of such Justices is assigned to hold the terms indicated in connection with his name in the following lists at the times and places therein specified:

SPECIAL TERMS.

For the hearing of motions and for ex-parte business, to be held at the County Court House in the City of New-York:

First Monday of January, Part I., Justice Truax.
First Monday of January, Part II., Justice Pryor.
First Monday of February, Part I., Justice Andrews.
First Monday of February, Part II., Justice Beach.
First Monday of March, Part I., Justice MacLean.
First Monday of March, Part II., Justice Beekman.
First Monday of April, Part I., Justice Lawrence.
First Monday of April, Part II., Justice Smyth.
First Monday of May, Part I., Justice Pryor.
First Monday of May, Part II., Justice Truax.
First Monday of June, Part I., Justice Beach.
First Monday of June, Part II., Justice Andrews.
First Monday of October, Part I., Justice Beekman.
First Monday of October, Part II., Justice MacLean.
First Monday of November, Part I., Justice Smyth.
First Monday of November, Part II., Justice Lawrence.
First Monday of December, Part I., Justice Truax.
First Monday of December, Part II., Justice Pryor.

For equity cases and enumerated business. To be held at the County Court House in the City of New-York:

First Monday of January, Part III., Justice Beekman.
First Monday of January, Part IV., Justice Beach.
First Monday of January, Part V., Justice Lawrence.
First Monday of January, Part VI., Justice McLean.
First Monday of January, Part VII., Justice Andrews.
First Monday of January, Part VIII., Justice Truax.
First Monday of February, Part III., Justice Beach.
First Monday of February, Part IV., Justice Beekman.
First Monday of February, Part V., Justice McLean.
First Monday of February, Part VI., Justice Smyth.
Third Monday of February, Part VI., Justice Lawrence.
First Monday of February, Part VII., Justice Pryor.
First Monday of February, Part VIII., Justice ——.
First Monday of March, Part III., Justice Pryor.
First Monday of March, Part IV., Justice Truax.
First Monday of March, Part V., Justice Russell.
First Monday of March, Part VI., Justice Andrews.
Third Monday of March, Part VI., Justice Lawrence.
First Monday of March, Part VII., Justice Beach.
First Monday of April, Part III., Justice Smyth.
First Monday of April, Part IV., Justice Beach.
Third Monday of April, Part IV., Justice Pryor.
First Monday of April, Part V., Justice Truax.
First Monday of April, Part VI., Justice Smyth.
First Monday of April, Part VII., Justice Beekman.
First Monday of April, Part VIII., Justice ——.
First Monday of May, Part III., Justice Smyth.
First Monday of May, Part IV., Justice Beach.
Third Monday of May, Part IV., Justice Beekman.
First Monday of May, Part V., Justice Andrews.
First Monday of May, Part VI., Justice Lawrence.
First Monday of May, Part VII., Justice McLean.
First Monday of May, Part VIII., Justice ——.
First Monday of June, Part III., Justice Beekman.
First Monday of June, Part IV., Justice Pryor.
First Monday of June, Part V., Justice Andrews.
First Monday of June, Part VI., Justice Lawrence.
First Monday of June, Part VII., Justice Truax.
First Monday of June, Part VIII., Justice ——.
First Monday of October, Part III., Justice Beach.
First Monday of October, Part IV., Justice Truax.
First Monday of October, Part V., Justice Andrews.
First Monday of October, Part VI., Justice Pryor.
First Monday of October, Part VII., Justice Lawrence.
First Monday of October, Part VIII., Justice ——.
First Monday of November, Part III., Justice Beekman.
First Monday of November, Part IV., Justice Beach.
First Monday of November, Part V., Justice Truax.
First Monday of November, Part VI., Justice McLean.
Third Monday of November, Part V., Justice Pryor.
First Monday of November, Part VII., Justice Andrews.
First Monday of November, Part VIII., Justice Russell.
First Monday of December, Part III., Justice Stover.
Third Monday of December, Part III., Justice Smyth.
First Monday of December, Part IV., Justice Russell.
Third Monday of December, Part IV., Justice Russell.
First Monday of December, Part V., Justice Stover.
Third Monday of December, Part V., Justice Lawrence.
First Monday of December, Part VI., Justice Andrews.
First Monday of December, Part VII., Justice McLean.
First Monday of December, Part VIII., Justice ——.

TRIAL TERMS.

To be held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, except Part I., Criminal Term, which is to be held in the Criminal Court House, in the City of New-York:

First Monday of January, Part I., Criminal Term, Justice Smyth.
First Monday of January, Part II., preferred causes, Justice Freedman.
First Monday of January, Part III., Justice Dugro.
First Monday of January, Part IV., Justice Sedgwick.
First Monday of January, Part V., Justice McAdam.
First Monday of January, Part VI., Justice Daly.
First Monday of January, Part VII., Justice Gildersleeve.
First Monday of January, Part VIII., Justice Bookstaver.
First Monday of January, Part IX., Justice Giegerich.
First Monday of January, Part X., Justice Bischoff.
First Monday of January, Part XI., Justice ——.
First Monday of February, Part I., Criminal Term, Justice ——.
First Monday of February, Part II., preferred causes, Justice Daly.
First Monday of February, Part III., Justice Dugro.
First Monday of February, Part IV., Justice Bischoff.
First Monday of February, Part V., Justice Giegerich.
First Monday of February, Part VI., Justice Bookstaver.
First Monday of February, Part VII., Justice Gildersleeve.
First Monday of February, Part VIII., Justice Freedman.
First Monday of February, Part IX., Justice McAdam.
First Monday of February, Part X., Justice Sedgwick.
First Monday of February, Part XI., Justice ——.
First Monday of March, Part I., Criminal Term, Justice Smyth.
First Monday of March, Part II., preferred causes, Justice Freedman.
First Monday of March, Part III., Justice Gildersleeve.
First Monday of March, Part IV., Justice Sedgwick.
First Monday of March, Part V., Justice McAdam.
First Monday of March, Part VI., Justice Daly.
First Monday of March, Part VII., Justice Dugro.
First Monday of March, Part VIII., Justice Giegerich.
First Monday of March, Part IX., Justice Bischoff.
First Monday of March, Part X., Justice Bookstaver.
First Monday of March, Part XI., Justice ——.
First Monday of April, Part I., Criminal Term, Justice Gildersleeve.
First Monday of April, Part II., preferred causes, Justice Daly.
First Monday of April, Part III., Justice Dugro.
First Monday of April, Part IV., Justice Bischoff.
First Monday of April, Part V., Justice Bookstaver.
First Monday of April, Part VI., Justice ——.
First Monday of April, Part VII., Justice Giegerich.
First Monday of April, Part VIII., Justice Sedgwick.
First Monday of April, Part IX., Justice McAdam.
First Monday of April, Part X., Justice Freedman.
First Monday of April, Part XI., Justice ——.
First Monday of May, Part I., Criminal Term, Justice ——.
First Monday of May, Part II., preferred causes, Justice Freedman.
First Monday of May, Part III., Justice Dugro.
First Monday of May, Part IV., Justice Sedgwick.
First Monday of May, Part V., Justice McAdam.
First Monday of May, Part VI., Justice Daly.
First Monday of May, Part VII., Justice Gildersleeve.
First Monday of May, Part VIII., Justice Bookstaver.
First Monday of May, Part IX., Justice Giegerich.
First Monday of May, Part X., Justice Bischoff.
First Monday of May, Part XI., Justice ——.
First Monday of June, Part I., Criminal Term, Justice ——.
First Monday of June, Part II., preferred causes, Justice Daly.
First Monday of June, Part III., Justice Dugro.
First Monday of June, Part IV., Justice Bischoff.
First Monday of June, Part V., Justice Giegerich.
First Monday of June, Part VI., Justice Bookstaver.
First Monday of June, Part VII., Justice Gildersleeve.
First Monday of June, Part VIII., Justice Freedman.
First Monday of June, Part IX., Justice McAdam.
First Monday of June, Part X., Justice Sedgwick.
First Monday of June, Part XI., Justice ——.
First Monday of September, Part I., Criminal Term, Justice ——.
Third Monday of September, Part II., preferred causes, Justice Freedman.
Third Monday of September, Part III., Justice Gildersleeve.
Third Monday of September, Part IV., Justice Sedgwick.
Third Monday of September, Part V., Justice McAdam.
Third Monday of September, Part VI., Justice Giegerich.
Third Monday of September, Part VII., Justice Dugro.
Third Monday of September, Part VIII., Justice Bischoff.
Third Monday of September, Part IX., Justice Daly.
Third Monday of September, Part X., Justice Bookstaver.
Third Monday of September, Part XI., Justice ——.
First Monday of October, Part I., Criminal Term, Justice Smyth.
First Monday of October, Part II., preferred causes, Justice Daly.
First Monday of October, Part III., Justice Dugro.
First Monday of October, Part IV., Justice Bischoff.
First Monday of October, Part V., Justice Giegerich.
First Monday of October, Part VI., Justice Bookstaver.
First Monday of October, Part VII., Justice Gildersleeve.
First Monday of October, Part VIII., Justice Sedgwick.
First Monday of October, Part IX., Justice McAdam.
First Monday of October, Part X., Justice Freedman.
First Monday of October, Part XI., Justice ——.
First Monday of November, Part I., Criminal Term, Justice Gildersleeve.
First Monday of November, Part II., preferred causes, Justice Freedman.
First Monday of November, Part III., Justice Dugro.
First Monday of November, Part IV., Justice Bischoff.
First Monday of November, Part V., Justice Bookstaver.
First Monday of November, Part VI., Justice ——.
First Monday of November, Part VII., Justice Giegerich.
First Monday of November, Part VIII., Justice Sedgwick.
First Monday of November, Part IX., Justice McAdam.
First Monday of November, Part X., Justice Daly.
First Monday of November, Part XI., Justice ——.
First Monday of December, Part I., Criminal Term, Justice ——.
First Monday of December, Part II., preferred causes, Justice Daly.
First Monday of December, Part III., Justice Dugro.
First Monday of December, Part IV., Justice Sedgwick.
First Monday of December, Part V., Justice McAdam.
First Monday of December, Part VI., Justice Freedman.
First Monday of December, Part VII., Justice Gildersleeve.
First Monday of December, Part VIII., Justice Giegerich.
First Monday of December, Part IX., Justice Bookstaver.
First Monday of December, Part X., Justice Bischoff.
First Monday of December, Part XI., Justice ——.

The said Justices further direct, under the authority conferred upon them by the fifth section of the sixth article of the Constitution and in accordance with the provisions of the third subdivision of Section 8123 of the Code of Civil Procedure and the provisions of Section 2513 of the same code, that appeals from the City Court of the City of New-York and from the District Courts of the same city shall be heard at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, upon the fourth Monday of each month in the year 1890 (except the month of August) by the following-named Justices, who are severally assigned to perform that duty. Each Justice is assigned to hold the Appellate Term indicated in connection with his name in the following lists, (at the County Court House, in the City of New-York) at the times hereinafter specified:

Fourth Monday of January, Justice Daly, presiding; Justice McAdam, Justice Bischoff.
Fourth Monday of February, Justice Daly, presiding; Justice McAdam, Justice Bischoff.
Fourth Monday of March, Justice Daly presiding; Justice McAdam, Justice Bischoff.
Fourth Monday of April, Justice Daly presiding; Justice McAdam, Justice Bischoff.
Fourth Monday of May, Justice Daly presiding; Justice McAdam, Justice Bischoff.
Fourth Monday of June, Justice Daly presiding; Justice McAdam, Justice Bischoff.
Fourth Monday of July, Justice Daly presiding; Justice McAdam, Justice Bischoff.
Fourth Monday of September, Justice Daly presiding; Justice McAdam, Justice Bischoff.
Fourth Monday of October, Justice Daly presiding; Justice McAdam, Justice Bischoff.
Fourth Monday of November, Justice Daly presiding; Justice McAdam, Justice Bischoff.
Fourth Monday of December, Justice Daly presiding; Justice McAdam, Justice Bischoff.

GEORGE L. RANDOLPH,
EDWARD PATTERSON,
EDWARD LAMBERT,
FARLEY P. WILLIAMS,
MORGAN J. O'BRIEN.

Dated New-York, Nov. 20, 1889.

Justice Barrett said yesterday that the assignments had been made on a system which was, in his opinion, the very best that could be devised. It was modeled, he said, to a great extent on the English system, where the Judges become specialists in the particular kind of law which continually engages their attention.

"We have, we think, selected the Judges best qualified for the particular work they will have to do," said Justice Barrett, "and in the way we believe we have succeeded in our object, which was to give to this community the best administration of justice that is possible. The bar and the public generally will soon be convinced that the change will prove of great benefit, for any one who has had experience in one court and then if it does not result, as we anticipate it will, in a beneficial reform in the administration of justice, it can be changed.

It will be noticed that the document is not signed by Presiding Justice Charles H. Van Brunt of the Supreme Court, nor by Justice Charles C. Dwight. The absence of Justice Dwight's signature of approval is accounted for by his ill health, which did not permit him to take part in the deliberations of his associates of the Appellate Division. That Presiding Justice Van Brunt had withheld his signature caused much comment among members of the bar, and it was thought it indicated that he had differed with his colleagues in making the assignments.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called on Justice Van Brunt yesterday and asked him why he had withheld his signature from the list as filed at the County Clerk's office. The Judge refused to discuss the matter. The publication in a morning newspaper yesterday of a story in relation to his differences with his colleagues had evidently aroused his indignation.

"Because one person violates the confidence which should attend judicial proceedings is no reason why I should do the same," said the Justice. "I will not discuss this matter at all. If the violation of the sacredness and confidences which surround a judicial proceeding is to be permitted, you might as well abolish all judicial proceedings."

COL. ALFRED WAGSTAFF'S CAREER.

He Is to be Clerk of the Appellate Division of Supreme Court.

Col. Alfred Wagstaff, who is to be Clerk of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, was born in this city March 21, 1844. He was educated in the public schools, and, while still a student at the City College, then known as the Free Academy, had taken such an interest in military matters that he held a commission in a militia regiment in this city. He was one of the early volunteers at the outbreak of the civil war, and during the draft riots of 1863 he was on duty in Brooklyn with a detachment of his regiment, and made his headquarters in the old arsenal at Cranberry and Henry Streets. After leaving Brooklyn he was stationed at Fort Wadsworth in command of a force of militia, and subsequently went into active service as First Lieutenant of the Ninety-first Regiment of the New-York State Volunteers. He rose to the rank of Major and was present with his regiment at the surrender at Appomattox.

At the close of the war, Col. Wagstaff entered the Columbia College Law School, and was graduated in 1866. For years he has been connected with the law firm of North, Ward & Wagstaff. In 1867, he was elected to the Assembly from Suffolk County on the Republican ticket. Subsequently he was on the military staff of Gov. Fenton, and in 1868 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Grant and Colfax. In 1872 he was prominent in the Liberal Republican movement, and the following year, having meanwhile become a resident of this city, was sent to the Assembly from the Seventh District, as a Liberal Republican, indorsed by Democrats. He was elected in 1876 to fill out the unexpired term of James W. Booth in the State Senate, and was afterward elected for a full term, serving in 1878 and 1879. He is now a member of Tammany Hall. In June, 1891, he was appointed President of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge, and held that position for a little over a year, when he was appointed Chief Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas on the retirement of ex-Judge Samuel Jones.

Col. Wagstaff has been connected with a number of business enterprises. He has been Treasurer of the John Anderson Tobacco Company, a Trustee of the Atlantic Trust, a Director of the Seventh National Bank, and also of the Forty-second Street Railroad, in this city, and the De Kalb Avenue Railroad of Brooklyn. By virtue of his height, 6 feet 6 inches, he was for years Chief Giant of the Titaus Club, an organization of men over six feet tall.

TAKING BIG CHANCES.

James Shanks, an Insolvent Debtor, Sues a Corporation and Goes on His Own Bond.

The Magnolia Metal Company of 74 Cortlandt Street demonstrated yesterday morning in Judge Kudlich's court that they were in no mood to stand any trifling. This corporation has been attacked again by irresponsible persons with no real pecuniary interest in the matters involved, but representing parties behind them interested in destroying the business of the corporation.

James Shanks, who nominally brought a suit against the Magnolia Metal Company last Spring on an assigned claim by a discharged employe, appears, according to the proceedings had in court yesterday, to have been entirely ignorant of just what the legal effect of his conduct as a litigant was. He not only acted as plaintiff, but as his own bondsman, qualifying in the sum of $800. By accident Col. Alexander S. Bacon, attorney for the Magnolia Metal Company, discovered that Shanks was an insolvent debtor, Mr. Edward Swan, an attorney of 1-5 Wall Street, having endeavored in vain to collect a judgment of some years' standing, and having instituted supplementary proceedings, in which Shanks declared that he was bankrupt for years.

All this came out on the arrest of the accommodating plaintiff for perjury and upon a hearing in court.

Mr. Linus A. Gould and Mr. S. Victor Constant of 120 Broadway took the stand, and assumed all responsibility for Mr. Shanks's action, and stated that he had acted on their advice, claiming that the legal title to the assigned claim was sufficient to justify him in his affidavit, although he had given back a paper saying that all the fruits of litigation were to be returned to the assignor. Judge Kudlich very promptly held that he did not consider this advice sufficient to justify him in his perjury, but stated that he would take a brief, and dispose of the matter finally on the 12th of the next month.

Col. Alexander S. Bacon, being interviewed at his office at 24 Wall Street, said that he considered Mr. Shanks to be one of a very large class of persons who have no financial responsibility, and not much knowledge of the world, but are used to further the interests of parties who wish to injure large corporations and avoid all risk of consequences.

"The Magnolia Metal Company," continued Col. Bacon, "have been peculiarly unfortunate in its enemies, but remarkably fortunat in its litigation. Some of the most powerful corporations of the country have attacked them through dummies, and in very few cases has the real party appeared as plaintiff. Magnolia metal is now used in nearly all of the navies of the world and on a large number of railroads, and is recognized in all civilized countries as the best bearing metal in the world. It gives three times the service for about the same price."

Mr. C. B. Miller, President of the company, was interviewed at his office at 74 Cortlandt Street.

"Some time back," said Mr. Miller, "we made up our minds to make an example of the numerous tools which our rivals in business have been using to discredit our company. We feel that in arresting Mr. Shanks we are dealing with a mere dummy, but perhaps after a while the number of volunteers for these forlorn hopes will get scarce. About the time that Mr. Shanks brought his suit and filed his worthless bond, we traced some discharged employes to the offices of the National Lead Company, the Hoyt Metal Company, and other rival concerns. As our metal gives about three times as much service as any other metal on the market, I suppose we shall have three times as much trouble in protecting our interests in connection with the business."

Trolley Company Sued for $15,000.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 27.—James M. Braun, ex-County Clerk, filed papers to-day in a suit for $15,000 against the Consolidated Traction Company. Mr. Braun was thrown from a trolley car Sept. 18 and seriously injured.

Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette.
THE ONLY GENUINE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES
Bear the fac simile signature of
Kinney Bros.
on the package and on each cigarette.
TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

ARBITRATION
will soon render war a thing of the past, but arbitration is not needed in the war among pianos, for
THE VICTORY HAS BEEN WON
through sheer force of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE
by the
HARDMAN PIANO.
Twenty-seven patented improvements.
A specialty made of the Self-Playing Attachment, the most recent novelty.
HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
5th Ave. and 16th St.
Brooklyn representatives,
ANDERSON & CO., 569 FULTON ST.

Colored Transparent Glass Pictures.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
905 BROADWAY, NEAR 20TH ST.

A WORD IN YOUR EAR
THE SECRET OF BEAUTY
of the complexion, hands, arms, and hair is found in the perfect action of the Pores, produced by

Cuticura SOAP
The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.
Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1 King Edward-st., London. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Suggestions for Holiday Presents.
We have just issued a small pamphlet which will be of great assistance to those thinking of making birthday, wedding, or holiday presents.
Mailed free on receipt of address.
A. Frankfield & Co.
Jewelers and Importers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.
Open Evenings from Dec. 9 to Christmas

Regular Habit
Is brought about by Hood's Pills, which move the bowels easily, do not irritate or inflame the intestines. Be sure to get
Hood's Pills

The Jury of Awards
of the Atlanta Exposition has awarded the Gold Medal to
THE IMPROVED
WELSBACH
LIGHT
in competition with all other means of artificial illumination.
Three times the illumination at one-half the cost.
THE WELSBACH COMMERCIAL CO.,
DREXEL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.
Sole Agents for New-York City,
Manhattan Incandescent Light Co.,
931 BROADWAY.

FOR ALL DAY PRIMARIES

Richard Croker Emphatically Expresses His Personal Opinion.

EVERY DEMOCRAT ENTITLED TO VOTE

Only the Weak Leaders in Tammany Fear the Result — Congressman McClellan Heartily Indorses the Plan.

It now looks very much as if there would be open Tammany primaries this year.

From the rank and file of the organization has come the demand that every Democrat shall have a fair chance at the primary polls.

When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday asked Richard Croker, the former leader of Tammany Hall, whether he was in favor of open primaries, he said:

"I have frequently said that I am out of politics, and that is the plain fact of the matter. For that reason I do not think I ought to talk about political matters."

Mr. Croker was then asked what his opinion of open primaries was as an individual.

"It is my individual belief," he said, in reply, "that there should be all-day primaries. I am earnestly in favor of giving every Democrat full opportunity to vote at the primaries of the regular Democratic organization. Let every Democrat have an equal chance. Get the young men in and get the older men in, too. Keep the primaries open all day."

This individual expression of opinion from the former chief of Tammany will make all-day primaries almost certain. All-day primaries will be a novelty in Tammany. The last primaries were restricted to about one hour. Every Democrat will admit that one-hour primaries are mere farces. Only weak district leaders favor them.

Strong district leaders in Tammany say they do not care how many hours the primary polls remain open. The weak ones want one-hour primaries, so that only their own men can get a chance to vote for the ticket.

Leaders like ex-Register John Reilly are openly in favor of holding the primary polls open so that all Democrats shall have a chance to vote. Thomas J. Dunn, ex-Sheriff John R. Sexton, Lawrence Delmour, Charles F. Murphy, ex-Police Justice Daniel McMahon, and others also favor the open primary idea. County Clerk Henry D. Purroy is understood to have come to the same conclusion. It is further understood that Senator Charles L. Guy was preparing to make a fight for all-day primaries at the next meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany.

Congressman George B. McClellan is emphatically in favor of all-day primaries. He is one of the younger Tammany men who believe that the organization's future is promising, providing its affairs are conducted in a way that will make it an important factor in National and State Democratic politics. Congressman McClellan is Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions in Tammany. He said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"The plan of having all-day primaries is both important and excellent. It will give all Democrats ample opportunity to enroll themselves in the regular Democratic organization of this city.

"The last Democratic State Convention declared that the organization of Tammany Hall was the regular Democracy of the city. That places a fixed responsibility on Tammany, and it should live up to it. To do that, Tammany should enable every Democrat to vote at its primaries, and to participate in the deliberations of its General Committee under the rules of that committee. I am in favor of allowing every man who voted the Democratic ticket at the last election or any man who wants to become a Democrat, to vote at the primaries. I am a firm believer in the future of the Democratic Party. There need be no discouragement over temporary reverses. The political pendulum swings backward and forward with rapidity. Now is the time for the upbuilding of Democracy, so that it may be in proper shape to fight effectively when the time comes. To that end, I believe an upbuilding of the Democracy of this city should be made one of the great forces in the reorganization of the Democratic party, and I believe that all-day primaries will be a great step in the right way.

"A few of the Tammany leaders will not appreciate the importance of the all-day primaries. These few are the men who, at fair primaries, will not be able to maintain control of their districts.

Robbery or Arson, or Both?

A mixed-up case of either arson or burglary, or both, occurred yesterday morning when Samuel Goldenberg was caught in Charles Hoffman's bakery, at 148 Fourth Street. There had been several cases of thievery from the place, and a watch was set, which resulted in the capture of Goldenberg. At the same time, the building was found to be on fire. Goldenberg was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court and held for examination in default of $1,000 bail, on a charge of both robbery and arson.

Goodwin in Trouble Again.

Charges of drunkenness have been preferred against Boundsman John W. Goodwin of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station by Acting Captain John Grant. Goodwin is accused of having come to the station house last Monday under the influence of liquor while on the night tour of duty. Goodwin was found to be guilty on the charges, and was reinstated by the courts in 1888, and was dismissed by the Police Board on Jan. 1 of this year, at which time he received between $1,000 and $1,100 in back pay.

Reed & Barton,
Silversmiths.
Table Ware
Everything needed for the table in many new and beautiful forms.
Enameled Solid Silver
A superb assortment of most artistic designs, richly enameled.
Toilet Articles
A large and attractive display of Solid Silver Toilet Articles in sets for ladies or gentlemen.
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Including the newest and most desirable articles for ornament or use.
37 Union Square, N.Y.
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Established 1710.
Royal Saxon CHINA
Manufactory: MEISSEN, near Dresden, SAXONY, GERMANY.
FIRST INVENTION OF CHINA MADE IN EUROPE.
World-famed Art China; Art Painting of every kind; Household Chinaware of all descriptions; Chinaware for Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Technical purposes. First awards wherever exhibited. Exported to all parts of the world.
To enable our patrons and the public generally to distinguish the genuine, and to avoid mistakes, attention is called to the following description of the Royal Meissen trade-mark, duly registered at the United States Patent Office in the city of Washington, by Certificate of April 26, 1892, together with eight other trade-marks belonging to the Royal Manufactory.

TRIED TO ENTER DR. HALL'S CHURCH

Two Men Arrested Whose Conduct Gave Cause for Suspicion.

John McGinty and Michael Donahue were committed by Magistrate Crane in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. They were seen to stop a man who was walking down Fifth Avenue Tuesday night, and, according to his statement, they asked him for money.

The detective on duty, who had seen them, started after them, and on his way was met by the sexton of Dr. Hall's church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, who told him that two men had just made an attempt to enter the church. They had rung his bell, and when he opened the door had tried to force themselves past him.

The two men were arrested and identified by the sexton. They explained that they had been looking for a friend's house.

Scotch Butter for This Market.

The Teutonic yesterday brought 147 tubs of Scotch butter to this market. This is believed to be the first importation in many years of Scotch butter to

We Are Always Glad

to have people come into our store and look around. They are at liberty to go anywhere they please, and to ask as many questions as they please. Our salesmen will start any music box they want to hear. No one will be asked to buy if they come merely to see and hear.

A Musical Treat.

Christmas buyers can expect a rare treat if they come here. Music will be found everywhere. We have musical cigar stands, photograph albums, footstools, clocks, and a hundred other novelties.

We have the greatest stock of Music Boxes in the United States. That is a sweeping statement, but it is true. We sell little toy boxes for 40 cents, and the best boxes man ever made for $3,000 and more. Between those extremes are hundreds of different prices, and hundreds of kinds of Music Boxes.

M. J. Paillard & Co.,

680 Broadway & 46 E. 14th St.

Factories { Ste. Croix, Switzerland. Jersey City, N. J.

General Agents for Pope Manufacturing Company's celebrated Columbia and Hartford Bicycles.

PIERCE LIBRARY SALE CLOSED

RARE SPECIMENS OF EIGHTEENTH CENTURY PRINTING.

Early Copies of Shakespeare's Plays—Illustrations of Religious Ceremonies.

The sale by Bangs & Co. of the John S. M. Pierce library was concluded yesterday. Among the books sold were the following:

"Les Poesies d'Anacréon de Theon et celles de Sapho, Augmentées sur un MS. nouvellement recouvré," &c., 1761, a beautiful manuscript, $5.50; Bernard de Montfaucon's "L'Antiquitée Expliquée et en Figures," fifteen volumes, folio, old calf, Paris, 1719-24, first edition, $18.75; John L. Motley's works, nine volumes, $16.20; "Museum of Painting and Sculpture," drawn and etched by Revell, text in French and English, seventeen volumes, Paris, 1828-33, and "The English School," by Hamilton, four volumes, $52.50.

John Nichols's "The Progresses and Processions of Elisabeth," &c., from original sources, with historical notes, London, 1823, $10.50; same as to King James I., London, 1828, $9.

"Cérémonies et Coutumes Religieuses des Peuples Idolatres; Juifs et des Chretiens Catholiques, Les Anglicans, les Quaquers, les Anabaptistes, &c., les Mahometans," &c., figures by Bernard Picard, five volumes, Amsterdam, 1723-7, $13.75; Bernard Quaritch's "Genera Catalogue," portrait, six volumes, royal octavo, London, 1887, $17.50.

Charles Reade's novels, with steel plate portrait, twenty volumes, London, Chatto & Windus, $13; Samuel Richardson's works, with preparatory chapter by Leslie Stephen, portrait, twelve volumes, octavo, uncut, London, 1884, $13.20; Gordon's "Counties of Scotland and the Danish invasion," London, for the author, 1726, plates, $6.50; "La Galerie du Luxembourg Palais du Prince par Rubens, gravée par les plus Illustres Graveurs du Temps," Dedié au Roy, Paris, 1710, royal folio, $27.

John Rushworth's "Historical Collections of Private Passages of State; Weighty Matters in Law; Remarkable Proceedings in Five Parliaments, from 1618 to 1648; also the Tryal of Thomas Earl of Strafford, upon an Impeachment of High Treason," eight volumes, folio, old calf, first edition, London, 1659-1701, dedication to Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, two plates, $17.

Shakespeare's "Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies," &c., Isaac Leggard and Richard Blount, 1623, $11.50; the second Folio, Shakespeare, 1632, lacking title, with two poems signed L. Digges and J. M., $20.

Shaw's "General Zoology," plates by Heath, London, 1800-1826, $15; 100 plates by Doncker, Donckyns, &c., $15; "Memoirs of St. Simon," Bickers & Son, London, no date, $6.75; Works of Spenser, edited by J. Payne Collier, Bell & Daldy, 1862, $8.50; "Stafford Gallery," $7; C. A. Stothard's "Monumental Effigies of Great Britain," low at $5.75.

"A Complete View of the Dress and Habits of the People of England," a new and improved edition, with critical and explanatory notes by J. R. Planché, 143 colored plates, two volumes; also, "The Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England," 60 colored plates, new and improved edition, by J. R. Planché, London, 1842, $18.38.

"Mr. Vanderbilt's House and Collection, Described by Edward Strahan," published by George Barrie, No. 250 of an edition of 500 copies, six volumes, in covers, satin sides, morocco backs, royal folio, $10.50.

"Vegetius et Alii Scriptores de Re Militari, cura Rubadii," with a profusion of large and beautiful woodcuts, in which are represented the military engines, stratagems, weapons, habits, &c., of the ancients. Parisiis, ex officina Christiani Wechell, 1535, folio, fine red morocco, gilt, $14.

Messrs. Bangs & Co. will remove about Dec. 15 to their new quarters in Fifth Avenue, and public sales by them will be discontinued from that time to about the middle of January.

FOR BEATRICE RAY'S ANNUITY

Nineteen Parcels of Property Left by Robert Ray Hamilton to be Sold at Auction.

Nineteen parcels of property valued at about $100,000 are to be sold at auction at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange Dec. 11, by order of Col. Norman S. Dike, referee.

The property, which is all in Brooklyn, belonged to Robert Ray Hamilton, and the sale is in pursuance of an interlocutory judgment for the benefit of Beatrice Ray, who, Eva Mann said, was the daughter of Mr. Hamilton.

He provided in his will for an annuity for the child Beatrice, but as there was no available property from which to pay this annuity, Col. Dike has determined to sell the property. The proceeds from the sale will be held in trust.

The property is on Bedford Avenue, near De Kalb Avenue; De Kalb Avenue, between Lewis and Stuyvesant; Pulaski Street, near Lewis Avenue; Bedford Avenue, near Park Avenue; Pacific Street, near Rockaway Avenue; Hopkins Avenue; Halsey Street, near Howard Avenue; Herkimer Street, near Pleasant Place; Herkimer Street, near Rockaway Avenue; Sumpter Street, Stone Avenue, and McDougall Street. It includes city lots and houses. The Bedford Avenue property is very valuable.

Col. Norman S. Dike, the referee, was appointed by the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, some time ago, when the case came up on petition for the child Beatrice, asking for the annuity.

Reception of the Lebanon League.

The first of a series of monthly entertainments and receptions to be held at the Hotel Brunswick and the Hotel Waldorf by the Lebanon League was held last night at the Hotel Brunswick, Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. The object of the receptions is to raise money to be devoted to the Lebanon Hospital and other charitable organizations.

Jury Deliberated Seventeen Hours.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 27.—William Leonard and Castellar Ansart, who have been on trial for three days for shooting at Policemen Donigan and McGurk, after having assaulted William E. Lewis, station agent of the Central Railroad, Sept. 22, were convicted at 9 o'clock this morning. The jury was out from 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,360 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LESSON IN STOCK RAISING

Features of the Big Exhibition at Madison Square Garden.

HUNTSMEN WITH THEIR HOUNDS

The Monmouth County Hunt Club Pack Win the $250 Prize—Gov. Morton's Guernseys Win Ribbons.

If one wants an object lesson in stock raising it can be obtained at the expense of a visit to Madison Square Garden any time this week. The exhibit now on view is one that possesses sufficient variety to satisfy the most capricious taste. In fact, it is a combination of many shows, including as it does numerous breeds of cattle, sheep, and swine, besides poultry enough to make a very respectable display of itself, along with hunters and hounds, ponies of all sizes, and that useful representative of the canine race, the sheepdog.

All these were paraded yesterday, and the bright weather helped the attendance considerably. There was nothing like the crush of a fortnight ago, when the horses were there and the fashionable set favored the multitude with a sight of what the dressmaker and milliner can do, but the crowd increased steadily during the day, and at night the patronage got up into the thousands.

The programme, like the show itself, was a varied one. Those who are partial to mutton were treated to a fine display of toothsome Southdowns and the Shropshires that have been produced by judicious outcrosses with the former and the common every-day "ba-ba" of good old nursery rhyme. There are fine points to be discerned in sheep from the angularity of their Roman noses to the quality of the fleece that covers their plump bodies.

After the prizes were awarded certain epicurean members of the Union Club became so fascinated with the array of tempting chops and saddles of mutton that the steward of that ancient and exclusive coterie forthwith contracted with W. H. Beattie, the Canadian breeder who carried off first prize with his Southdowns, that these should be delivered for the slaughter next Monday, to be eaten on Christmas Day. No ordinary plebeian mutton is this, as these four solid wethers have won the highest honors at many shows, including those across the Canadian border, at Toronto, London, and Guelph, while at Chicago they were equally successful.

After the sheep came the no less succulent porkers. The vulgar, low-breed hog of country roadsides is no light sleeper, but one of your patrician Berkshires, Durock Jerseys, or Cheshires, is good for a never-ending siesta, that even the din of the Garden cannot disturb. They even utter a protesting squeal being waked up for meals, and to be actually stirred up and examined by the judges is the occasion for one grand symphony of objection, that only ceases after the ribbons have been distributed.

Then there were the cattle and the poultry to fill up the balance of the time before the evening recess. The Guernsey breed were on for the day, and such fanciers as Gov. Levi P. Morton and H. McK. Twombly sent their choice stock and secured a goodly share of the premiums.

At night there was a parade of sheep and the prize winners among the cattle, followed by an exhibition of herding by the black collie dog Coll. Rutherford Stuyvesant of Tranquillity Farm, Alamuchy, N. J., is his owner. The dog did not acquit himself after the same brilliant fashion with which Gyp handled his flock on Tuesday. Coll kept up the constant barking that is supposed to keep the rebellious ram and briant ewe in line, but as Mr. Stuyvesant was close beside him all the time it cannot be said that the dog did all the work. It was a novel spectacle to the majority of the beholders, and they applauded it accordingly, though Coll, the small flock of sheep, and Mr. Stuyvesant all semed much relieved when it was over.

The great event was the competition between the horses and hounds. Five entries had been made for the single prize of $250, but the Meadowbrook, Essex County, and Richmond County Hunt Clubs declined the issue. This left the Westchester Hunt Club, of which Robert E. Tod is Master, to show against the Monmouth County Hunt Club.

Peter F. Collier, the Master of the New-Jersey club, and his attendant whips, E. Caffyn and "Jimmy" Blute, were resplendent in the regulation scarlet of the field and hunt ball, and had better mounts than Mr. Tod and his whips, Louis Haight and Patrick Callaghan, while the Westchester men were quietly dressed in a sombre green. Even in the matter of hounds, Mr. Collier had the advantage, so that the victory perched on the banner of the Monmouth County huntsman. His horses, Ascetic, Ascetic II., and The Dutchman, took their fences in good style, while Mr. Tod had trouble with The Tartar, and neither The Turk nor Rameses II. acted much better over the jumps. Then, too, one of Mr. Tod's pack basely deserted his companions and joined the larger pack, being shown by Mr. Collier, evidently scenting defeat for his own master.

The awards:

SWINE.

Class 186A, Any Other Variety Swine; Boars One Year Old or Over.—First prize, $20, R. D. Button's Wisconsin Lad, (Cheshire,) and Edward L. Clarkson's Jim Bennett, (Duroc-Jersey;) third prize, $5, Robert L. Clarkson's Unxid Champion, (Duroc-Jersey.)

Class 186B, Any Other Variety Swine; Boars Six Months Old and Under One Year.—First prize, $20, Edward L. Clarkson's Ben Hur, Jr., (Duroc-Jersey;) second prize, $10, Robert L. Clarkson's Catskill Prince, (Duroc-Jersey.)

Class 186C, Any Other Variety Swine; Boars Under Four Months.—First prize, $20, R. D. Button's Cheshire boar; second prize, $10, Robert L. Clarkson's Champion, Jr., (Duroc-Jersey;) third prize, $5, Edward L. Clarkson's Dimples Riley, (Duroc-Jersey.)

Class 186D, Any Other Variety Swine; Sows One Year Old or Over.—First prize, $20, R. D. Button's Rosalind, (Cheshire;) second prize, $10, Robert L. Clarkson's St. Elmo's Rose, (Duroc-Jersey;) first prize, $20, (Duroc-Jersey,) Edward L. Clarkson's Dimple II.; third prize, $5, (Duroc-Jersey,) Edward L. Clarkson's Jim Bennett's Daughter.

Class 186E, Any Other Variety Swine; Sows Six Months Old and Under One Year.—First prize, $20, (Cheshire,) R. D. Button's sow, (not registered;) first prize, (Duroc-Jersey,) Edward L. Clarkson's Ben Hur's Beauty; second prize, $10, (Cheshire,) R. D. Button's sow, (not registered.)

Class 186F, Any Other Variety Swine; Sows Under Six Months.—First prize, $20, Edward L. Clarkson's Lady Dimple, (Duroc-Jersey,) third prize, $5, Robert L. Clarkson's Catskill Queen, (Duroc-Jersey.)

Class 186H, Any Other Variety Swine; Boar and Three Sows Under One Year.—First prize, $30, (Cheshire,) R. D. Button's exhibit; first prize, $30, (Duroc-Jerseys,) Edward L. Clarkson's Ben Hur, Jr., Ben Hur's Beauty, Lady Dimple, Miss Dimple; third prize, $10, Robert L. Clarkson's Catskill Prince, St. Elmo's Princess, Catskill Queen, Champion's Daughter, (Duroc-Jerseys.)

Class 186G, Any Other Variety Swine; Boar and Three Sows Over One Year.—Second prize, $20, Edward L. Clarkson's Jim Bennett, Alice R, Dimple II., Jim Bennett's Daughter, (Duroc-Jerseys;) third prize, $10, Robert L. Clarkson's Unxid Champion, St. Elmo's Rose, St. Elmo's Queen, Carmencetar, (Duroc-Jerseys.)

Class 186I, Any Other Variety Swine; Four Swine, Get of Same Boar.—First prize, $30, R. D. Button's four swine, get of Wisconsin Lad, (Cheshire;) second prize, $20, Edward L. Clarkson's Dimple's Riley, Riley's Son, Lady Dimple, Miss Dimple, (Duroc-Jerseys,) the get of Riley; third prize, $10, Edward L. Clarkson's Tom Reed, Jr., Tom Reed's Son, Reed's Lucy Wonder, (Duroc-Jerseys,) the get of Tom Reed.

Class 186J, Any Other Variety Swine; For Best Herd, to Consist of One Boar, Any Age, Two Sows Over One Year, and Two Sows Under One Year.—Prize, silver cup, value $50, Edward L. Clarkson's Ben Hur, Jr., Jim Bennett's Daughter, Dimple II., Ben Hur's Beauty, Lady Dimple, (Duroc-Jerseys.)

Class 186K, Any Other Variety Swine; Best Boar, Any Age.—Prize, silver cup, value $25, Edward L. Clarkson's Ben Hur, Jr., (Duroc-Jersey.)

Class 186L, Any Other Variety Swine; Best Sow, Any Age.—Prize, silver cup, value $25, Edward L. Clarkson's Dimple II., (Duroc-Jerseys.)

SHEEP.

Class 215, All Other Breeds Not Mentioned Above; Wethers Two Years Old.—First prize, $20, John Rutherford & Son's exhibit; second prize, $15, John Rutherford & Son's exhibit; third prize, $10, John Rutherford & Son's exhibit.

Class 216, All Other Breeds Not Mentioned Above; Wethers One Year Old.—First prize, $20, and second prize, $15, John Rutherford & Son's exhibits; third prize, $10, William E. Wright's Laidlaw's King; highly commended, John E. Rutherford & Son's exhibit.

Class 217, All Other Breeds Not Mentioned Above; Wethers, Lambs.—First prize, $20, John Rutherford & Son's exhibit; second, $15, John Rutherford & Son's exhibit; third prize, $10, George Harding & Son's exhibit; highly commended, T. Hardy's Shore's Duke V.

Class 132, Cotswolds, Ram Lambs.—First prize, $20, George Harding & Son's exhibit; second prize, $10, Robert Miller's exhibit; third prize, $5, T. Hardy Shore's Captain S.; highly commended, William Thompson's exhibit.

Class 133, Cotswolds, Ewes Two Years Old or Over.—First prize, $20, George Harding & Son's exhibit; second prize, $10, Robert Miller's exhibit; third prize, $5, William Thompson's exhibit; highly commended, T. Hardy Shore's Vesta XX.

Class 134, Cotswolds; Ewes One Year Old.—First prize, $20, Robert Miller's exhibit; second prize, $10, George Harding & Son's exhibit; third prize, $5, William Thompson's exhibit; highly commended, T. Hardy Shore's Vesta XXI.

Class 135, Cotswolds; Ewe Lambs.—First prize, $20, George Harding & Son's exhibit; second prize, $10, Robert Miller's exhibit; third prize, $5, William Thompson's exhibit; highly commended, T. Hardy Shore's Vera XVI.

Class 206, Shropshires; Wethers Two Years Old.—First prize, $20, G. Howard Davison's exhibit; second prize, $15, William E. Wright's Wright's 96; third prize, $10, John Rutherford & Son's exhibit; highly commended, John Rutherford & Son's exhibit.

Class 207, Shropshires; Wethers One Year Old.—First prize, $20, John Campbell's exhibit; second prize, $15, William E. Wright's Wright's 106; third prize, $10, John Campbell's exhibit; highly commended, W. H. Beattie's Beattie's 143.

Class 208, Shropshires; Wethers, Lambs.—First prize, $20, Richard Gibson's exhibit; second prize, $15, Richard Gibson's exhibit; third prize, $10, W. H. Beattie's Beattie's 537; highly commended, W. H. Beattie's 538.

CATTLE.

Class 69, Guernseys; Heifers One Year Old.—First prize, $30, F. B. Buckley's Zena; second prize, $15, H. McK. Twombly's Engadine; third prize, $10, Duke's Farm's Lemon Blossom; highly commended, H. McK. Twombly's Honoria of Madison, Chesterbrook Farm's May Bird of Chester, and Chestetrbrook Farm's Maid of Chester.

Class 70, Guernseys; Heifer Calves.—First prize, $30, F. B. Buckley's Yellow Camilla; second prize, $15, H. McK. Twombly's Comely II.; third prize, $10, Duke's Farm's Asteria; highly commended, Duke's Farm's Aristus.

Class 7, Shorthorns; Cows Three Years Old or Over.—First prize, $40, J. G. Robbins & Sons' Nora Davis; second prize, $20, J. G. Robbins & Sons' Peerless; third prize, $10, Kent & Watson's Regina; highly commended, Kent & Watson's Rosebud.

Class 55, Guernseys; Bulls One Year Old.—First prize, $30, Chesterbrook Farm's Prince of Chesterbrook; second prize, $15, H. McK. Twombly's Patriot; third prize, $10; F. B. Buckley's Aristus.

Class 3, Shorthorns; Bulls Three Years Old or Over.—First prize, $40, J. G. Robbins & Sons' Monitor; second prize, $20, Kent & Watson's Major McKinley.

Class 5, Shorthorns; Bulls One Year Old.—First prize, $30, J. G. Robbins & Sons' St. Valentine.

Class 6, Shorthorns; Bull Calves.—First prize, $30, Kent & Watson's Scottish King.

Class 63, Guernseys; Bulls Three Years Old or Over.—First prize, $40, H. McK. Twombly's Sheet Anchor; second prize, $20, Duke Farm's Lord Stranford; third prize, $10, the Westport Farm's Havarden; highly commended, F. B. Buckley's Orange Duke.

Class 64, Guernseys; Bulls Two Years Old.—First prize, $40, Levi P. Morton's Lord Crown Prince of Orange; second prize, $20, Levi P. Morton's Lord Kenly; third prize, $10, the Westport Farm's selection.

Class 8, Shorthorns; Heifers Two Years Old.—First prize, $40, Kent & Watson's Renie; second prize, $20, J. G. Robbins & Sons' Tidy Girl; third prize, $10, J. G. Robbins & Sons' Lustre.

Class 66, Guernseys; Bull Calves.—First prize, $30, the Westpo:t Farm's Hawarden's Alexander; second prize, $15, T. B. Buckley's J. W.; third prize, $10, Chesterbrook Farm's Jack of Chester.

Class 11, Shorthorns; Exhibitor's Herds.—First prize, $60, J. H. Robbins & Son's Monitor, with Nora Davis, Tidy Girl, Gay Lavender, and Sultana; second prize, $30, Kent & Watson's Major McKinley, with Rosebud, Renie, Regina II., and Kent Rose.

Class 12, Shorthorns; Breeders' Herds—First prize, $60, Kent & Watson's Scottish King, with Regina II., Ruby, Kent Rose, and Isabella XXIII.

Class 13, Shorthorns; Get of Bull.—First prize, $40, J. G. Robbins & Son's Gay Monarch, with Peerless, Tidy Girl, Lustre, and Sultana; second prize, $20, Kent & Watson's Scottish Victor, with Regina II., Ruby, Kent Rose, and Scottish King.

Class 67, Guernseys; Cows Three Years Old or Over.—First prize, $40, H. McK. Twombly's Rutilda's Daughter; second prize, $20, Levi P. Morton's Trusty III.; third prize, $10, the Westport Farm's Fill Fall Des Ruettes II.; highly commended, Duke Farm's Bashful and H. McK. Twombly's Cocoa.

Class 9, Shorthorns; Heifers One Year Old.—First prize, $30, J. G. Robbins & Son's Gay Lavender; second prize, $15, Kent & Watson's Regina II.

Class 10, Shorthorns; Heifer Calves.—First prize, $30; J. G. Robbins & Son's Sultana; second prize, $15, J. G. Robbins & Son's Marie Belle; third prize, $10, Kent & Watson's Kent Rose.

Class 14, Shorthorns; Produce of Cow.—First prize, $40, J. G. Robbins & Sons' Tidy, with Tidy Girl and Peerless; second prize, $20, Kent & Watson's Regina, with Renie and Regina II.

Class 15, Shorthorns; Herds Consisting of Bull, Any Age, Two Cows Three Years Old or Over, and Two Heifers Two Years Old.—Prize, silver cup, value $100, J. G. Robbins & Sons' Monitor, with Nora Davis, Tidy Girl, Lustre, and Peerless.

Class 16, Shorthorns; Best Bull, Any Age.—Prize, silver cup, value $50, J. G. Robbins & Sons' Monitor.

Class 17, Shorthorns; Best Cow, Any Age.—Prize, silver cup, value, $50, J. G. Robbins & Sons' Gay Lavender.

Class 68, Guernseys; Heifers Two Years Old.—First prize, $40, Chesterbrook Farm's La Belle of Chester; second prize, $20, H. McK. Twombly's Deanie III.; third prize, $10; H. McK. Twombly's Belvidera; highly commended, Levi P. Morton's Flint, and Lily of the Spurs, and Chesterbrook Farm's La Janette.

POULTRY.

Class 230, Best Breeding Yard of Wyandottes.—First prize, $20, James Forsyth's white bird; second prize, $10, John H. Duke's golden bird; third prize, $10, A. C. Hawkins's silver-white bird.

Class 231, Best Breeding Yard of Leghorns.—First prize, $20, E. S. Reynal's single comb, white bird; second prize, $15, William Elliot Bright's single comb, brown bird; third prize, $10, E. P. Shepherd's buff bird.

Class 240, Best Breeding Yard of Pekin Ducks.—First prize, $20, A. J. Hallock's exhibit; second prize, $15, A. J. Hallock's exhibit; third prize, $10, A. J. Hallock's exhibit.

Class 241, Best Breeding Yard of Rouen Ducks.—First prize, $20, John Brett's exhibit; second prize, $15, R. D. Button's exhibit; third prize, G. Howard Davison's exhibit.

Class 241A, Best Breeding Yard of Any Other Variety of Ducks.—First prize, $20, Rowland P. Keasbey's Muscovy.

Class 242, Best Breeding Yard of Game Bantams.—First prize, $20, A. A. Parker's black-breasted red bird; second prize, $15, Rowland P. Keasbey's black red bird; third prize, $10, Rowland P. Keasbey's black red bird.

Class 243, Best Breeding Yard of Seabright Bantams.—First prize, $20, William J. Andrus's silver bird; second prize, $15, W. P. Sherry's silver bird; third prize, $10, David A. Nichols's silver bird.

Class 244, Best Breeding Yard of Cochin Bantams.—First prize, $20, Richard A. Homeyer's buff bird; second prize, $15, David A. Nichols's black bird; third prize, $10, Hempstead Farm's white bird.

Class 245, Best Breeding Yard of Any Other Variety of Bantams.—First prize, $20, Rowland P. Keasbey's black-tail Japanese; second prize, $15, Miss Selma Wiener's black rose-comb birds; third prize, $10, Govan & Smith's black rose-comb bird.

Class 263, Best One Dozen Eggs.—First prize, $5, G. H. Tuthill's exhibit; second, $3, A. J. Hallock's Pekin Duck.

Class 264, Pigeons; Best Display.—First prize, $20, W. J. Stanton's exhibit; second prize, $15, W. J. Stanton's exhibit; third prize, $10, W. J. Stanton's exhibit.

Class 71, Guernseys; Exhibitors' Herds.—First Prize, $60, McK. Twombly's Sheet Anchor, with Queen of Hearts, Guernsey Rose, Mother o'Pearl, and Elite; second prize, $30, Levi P. Morton's Trusty III., with Rose of the Ville, Amphrey III., Lily of the Spurs IV., Fairlight II., and Erista; third prize, $15, Duke's Farm's Lord Stranford, with Nebula, Dolfine, Lemon Blossom, and Nemesis.

Class 72, Guernseys; Breeders' Herds.—First prize, $60, H. McK. Twombly's Patriot, with Mother o'Pearl, Engadine, Elite, and Comely II.; second prize, $30, Chesterbrook Farm's Prince of Chester, with Maid of Chester, May Bird of Chester, Vermance, and Cocoa; third prize, $15, F. B. Buckley's Aristus, with Zena, Camilla B, Yellow Camilla, and Alice of Valley Falls.

Class 73, Guernseys, Get of Bull.—First prize, $40, F. B. Buckley's Orange Duke, with Hunter B., Camilla B., Yellow Camilla, and Alice of Valley Falls; second prize, $20, Duke's Farm's Politician, with Ornament, Animation, Ruth Cleveland, and Myocotis; third prize, $10, H. McK. Twombly's Sheet Anchor, with Guernsey Rose II., Mother o'Pearl, Engadine, and Blush Rose.

Class 74, Guernseys, Produce of Cow.—First prize, $40; Duke's Farm's Nellie De Castor, with Nebula and Bashful; second prize, $20, Chesterbrook Farm's Maud of Chester, with Maudina of Chester and Maid of Chester; third prize, $10, H. McK. Twombly's Lady Rozel II., with Queen of Hearts, Royal Lady, and Blush Rose.

Class 75, Guernseys, Herds Consisting of Bull, Any Age, Two Cows Three Years or Over, and Two Heifers Two Years Old.—First prize, silver cup, value $100, H. McK. Twombly's Sheet Anchor, with Queen of Hearts, Nutilla's Daughter, Guernsey Rose II., and Deanie III.

Class 76, Guernseys, Best Bull, Any Age.—Prize, silver cup, value $50, H. McK. Twombly's exhibit.

Class 77, Guernseys, Best Cow, Any Age.—Prize, silver cup, value $50, H. McK. Twombly's exhibit.

The Programme for To-day.

10 A. M.—Judging Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Shropshire fat wethers.

10:30 A. M.—Judging Yorkshire swine.

11 A. M. to 1 P. M.—Grand parade of cattle, sheep, swine, &c.

2 P. M.—Judging championships for fat cattle, sheep, swine, &c.

3 P. M.—Special exhibits.

3:30 P. M.—Grand parade of prize-winning sheep.

4 P. M.—Grand parade of the beef breeds of cattle.

4:30 P. M.—Grand parade of the dairy breeds of cattle.

5 P. M.—Sheep-shearing contest.

5:30 P. M.—Sheepdog trial.

8 P. M.—Special exhibits.

8:30 P. M.—Grand parade of prize-winners and sheep-shearing contest.

9 P. M.—Sheepdog trial.

9:30 P. M.—Judging twenty-two hunters, middle and heavy weight classes.

Delay in Mendham-Alger Hearing.

The hearing of the case of Maurice B. Mendham against Gen. Russell A. Alger for $20,000 alleged to be due in a series of stock and bond transactions was postponed yesterday until Dec. 13 by the referee, James W. Gerard of 54 Wall Street.

The postponement was asked for on account of the illness of the wife of Frank Platt, son of ex-Senator T. C. Platt and attorney for Gen. Alger. The plaintiff is represented by Spiegelberg & Wise of 44 Broad Street.

West 14th St.

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"Price counts before buying; quality counts afterward. Prices bring customers the first time; quality brings them ever afterward."

Thus it is with our "Reliable" Carpets—we care more for quality and thorough goodness than price. Still, with our contracts made at the old low prices of wool and wages, we can give you finest qualities with lowest prices.

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YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:15 A. M.—148 Forsyth Street; Charles Roffman; damage trifling.

2:06 A. M.—90 James Street; P. Marlescallo; damage, $300.

8:40 A. M.—32 Norfolk Street; David Karlstadt; no damage.

10:40 A. M.—521 East Eighty-third Street; Frank Smith; damage, $25.

11:30 A. M.—63 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street; J. Logan; damage trifling.

1:10 P. M.—92 Water Street; Standard Oil Company; damage trifling.

3:00 P. M.—54 Chrystie Street; Abraham Schulman; damage slight.

4:15 P. M.—159 East Sixty-first Street; Solomon Dantz; no damage.

5:50 P. M.—102 and 104 Mulberry Street; Monenbachtel & Co.; damage, $25,000.

6:00 P. M.—42 Bethune Street; D. P. Collins; damage, $50.

6:20 P. M.—117 Sheriff Street; unknown; damage trifling.

7:55 P. M.—313 East Twenty-fifth Street; Mrs. Allen Helmer; damage, $5.

8:00 P. M.—16 Monroe Street; Domingo De Luce; no damage.

8:15 P. M.—540 and 542 West Thirty-third Street; John Lightbody; no damage.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leave of Asence.—Capt. Leonard A. Lovering, Fourth Infantry, one month.

Intending Purchasers of

GORHAM SILVER

are urged to make an early inspection of the attractive stock of Holiday gifts, while the assortment is so complete. There are many desirable novelties on view that will not be duplicated.

By making a visit now, customers will have better facilities for making selections, and avoid the great number of visitors that throng the store, during the month of December. If gifts are purchased early, ample time will be afforded for engraving.

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REED'S FATE IS AT STAKE

Continued from Page 1.

but in the hour when coolness and discretion are most necessary, he is very apt to resort to impolitic methods. Among the older members on both sides of the chamber there is a decided opinion that Mr. Dingley of Maine would make a better Chairman. Mr. Reed is under obligations to Mr. Dingley for retiring from the Ways and Means Committee in the last two Congresses in order that Mr. Reed might be the leader of the minority, by virtue of heading the list of Republican members of the committee. Mr. Dingley has a wide acquaintance with the range of topics which come under the jurisdiction of this committee, and, although he is not a pleasing debater, he is never at a loss to explain his position and present matters with precision. Although the friends of Mr. Payne are still hopeful, there is a deep-seated belief that Mr. Reed will bestow the distinction upon Mr. Dingley on the general ground of his ability. Of course, if Mr. Payne should be deprived of this honor, he would receive some other important Chairmanship.

The candidates for other committee places are doing their best to ascertain the trend of Mr. Reed's mind, but with no success. Several days necessarily will elapse before their anxiety will end.

Quay's Slate Has Good Chances.

Much interest has centred to-day in the contest for the positions of Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, Doorkeeper, and Postmaster of the House.

Although the supporters of Gen. Henderson of Illinois for Clerk profess to be very sanguine, it has been easy to-day to detect a feeling of insecurity among the General's chief lieutenants. Representative Aldrich of Illinois, who is in charge at the General's headquarters, at the Ebbitt House, said late this afternoon that enough votes were in sight to elect the General by a comfortable majority. Mr. Aldrich did not offer to provide any figures in substantiation of his statement. Representative Cannon of Illinois, another of Gen. Henderson's wheel horses, confined himself also to general statements regarding the outlook. When asked whether Gen. Henderson would be willing to accept the position of Sergeant at Arms in case he should lose the Clerkship, Mr. Aldrich replied that they would not "cross that bridge" until it was reached. In view of the fact that yesterday Mr. Aldrich said that Gen. Henderson would accept no position other than that of Clerk, his statement to-day is regarded as an indication that he has seen the handwriting on the wall.

There is apparently little doubt that Major McDowell will be elected Clerk. The McDowell headquarters, at Willard's, have been crowded all day, and the greatest enthusiasm has been manifested by the candidate and his lieutenants.

The Indiana delegation late this afternoon held a caucus to decide upon its action in the House caucus Saturday night. Representative Stone of Pennsylvania, who is managing McDowell's canvass, appeared before the Indianians and asked them to support the McDowell-Glenn-Russell combination, which is only another name for Boss Quay's "slate." The Indiana Republicans had previously decided that Capt. Thomas H. McKee of Indiana, who has been a candidate for Sergeant at Arms, could not secure sufficient support. They asked Mr. Stone whether, if the votes of the delegation were given to the Quay combination, Capt. McKee would be favored with a minor place of some kind. Mr. Stone was of opinion that if the delegation voted as a unit for McDowell and the other Quay candidates, the Captain could be provided for. The delegates discussed the question whether their votes should be thrown to Gen. Henderson for Sergeant at Arms in the event of McDowell's success, and decided that they would prefer to vote for Russell of Missouri, on the ground that Gen. Henderson had drawn a good salary from the public treasury for twenty years, and ought to be willing to retire in favor of a younger man. The Indiana delegation will stand by McDowell, and feels confident that it will receive some consideration in the way of patronage for refusing to support Henderson.

McDowell Is Confident.

Major McDowell declared before the Indiana delegation went into caucus that he had 152 votes, which he could absolutely rely upon, with a number of others in sight. His figures embrace one vote from Colorado, two from Connecticut, one from Idaho, seven from Indiana, two from Kansas, two from Maryland, nine from Massachusetts, nine from Michigan, five from Minnesota, nine from Missouri, one from Montana, three from Nebraska, eight from New-Jersey, twenty-eight from New-York, two from North Carolina, sixteen from Ohio, twenty-eight from Pennsylvania, two from South Dakota, one from Vermont, two from Washington, four from West Virginia, nine from Wisconsin, and one from Oklahoma.

Editor Glenn of Cuba, N. Y., the Quay combine candidate for Sergeant at Arms, is confident to-night that he will be elected. He has heard a good deal of talk about the prospect of Gen. Henderson being given the position as a balm to his wounded feelings, but he does not believe that the combination can be overthrown. The efforts of the combination Republicans were this afternoon directed to heading off this movement in favor of Henderson for Sergeant at Arms. Those who oppose the General say that he was originally offered the place, and declined it, with the remark that unless he could be Clerk he would prefer to retire to private life. Having refused the place point blank, at a time when it could have been his for the asking, he is now, the McDowell-Glenn people say, barred from stepping in at the eleventh hour and upsetting the plans of the combination. There is much sympathy for Gen. Henderson among the members of the House, and it is not impossible that he may yet outwit the politicians who are trying to deprive him of an official salary.

The position of Postmaster of the House is conceded to Ohio, but there is some question regarding the candidates. There are nine of these, and the nineteen members of the Ohio delegation have their hands full in trying to reconcile the conflicting interests. If the Ohio delegation shall fail to reach an agreement upon the Postmastership, the contest for that office will narrow, it is said, to a struggle between Mr. Goff of West Virginia, Mr. Fairley of Virginia, and Capt. Harry Sherwood of Michigan. Sherwood was once Postmaster of Washington.

Presidential Talk.

There is more or less talk of Presidential possibilities among the incoming Representatives. George M. Curtis, the millionaire lumber dealer of Clinton, Iowa, who succeeds Judge Hayes as Representative from the Second District, said this afternoon regarding the Presidency that Senator Allison would have the solid and continued support of the Iowa delegation to the next National Republican Convention. Mr. Curtis added that Allison would also be the first choice of several neighboring States, especially those lying to the westward of Iowa. "Minnesota," Mr. Curtis added, "will in all likelihood stand by Senator Davis, and Illinois may present the name of Senator Cullom, but as against other candidates their votes would eventually be thrown to Mr. Allison. In addition to this, the Senator will be the second choice of many Eastern States. Altogether, he will make a very creditable showing before the convention, and his chance of winning is not so remote as might be imagined. I do not consider it probable that either the head or the tail of the Democratic kite will come from Iowa. Ex-Gov. Boies is practically dead, so far as active politics is concerned. His free-silver sentiments have killed him with the sound-money men, and he cannot hope to control his own State delegation for either the Presidential or Vice Presidential nomination."

Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of New-York, whose arrival in Washington was reported in these dispatches last night, spent considerable time at Mr. Glenn's headquarters to-day, in the interest of Glenn's candid

The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Merchant of Venice—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—In Sight of St. Paul's—8:00. Matinée.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10. Matinée.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—School for Scandal—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—A Happy Little Home—8:00.
GARDEN—Trilby—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Flower Show—10:00 to 11:00 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Cotton King—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15. Matinee—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Fatal Card—8:15. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00. Matinée.
KOTT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
IRVING PLACE—Zwei Wappen—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15—Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Live Stock Exhibition—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN FIELD—Football—2:30.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING COMPANY—Bicycling—Afternoon and Evening.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Carmen—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:00; 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PICTURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Sins of the Night—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
STAR—Year One—8:30. Matinée—2:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	40	42	44
6 A. M.	40	39	41
9 A. M.	42	38	41
12 M.	40	41	44
3 P. M.	52	45	45
6 P. M.	48	44	45
9 P. M.	49	41	44
12 P. M.	48	39	41

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 43.12
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 41.10
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 46.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 41.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Slightly Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY.

Overruling the courts of last resort is often one of the pleasures, and may become one of the sternest duties, of conscientious journalism. We have seldom had an occasion to overrule the Court of Appeals about the urgency or propriety of which there could be less question than that which is presented by the decision of that body in the case of SCHUYLER against CURTIS and others, which decision was given out yesterday.

The question involved in this case was the "right of privacy." An "art association" had fixed upon the late Mrs. GEORGE L. SCHUYLER as a proper object of commemoration by a public statue. We all know how these projects begin. They commonly originate in the mind of some sculptor who desires professional employment, and who turns himself into a promoter of patriotic or charitable associations for the purpose of securing the same. Mostly he is a bad sculptor; so bad that sensitive persons would recoil with horror from the thought of being commemorated by his art, and with still more horror from having their departed friends so commemorated. In this case it happens that the sculptor whose name has appeared in the proceedings is an entirely reputable artist, a fact which tends to relieve him from any responsibility for the project and to discharge it unabated upon the officers of the association. These appear to be ladies with a good deal of time and no very pressing duties on their hands, of the class whom Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING, in the character of an Indian Prince, has represented as having too much to do with swaying the destinies of the British Empire. This condition does not affect the principle involved. Even though Mrs. SCHUYLER should there be enough money left after the legal expenses of the Woman's Memorial Fund have been paid to secure a statue of her, should happen to receive a good statue, the odds would still be that a statue erected to a person whose memory was dragged from obscurity in spite of the efforts of surviving friends would be a bad statue.

The point of the decision of the Court of Appeals and of the opinion of Judge PECKHAM in which it is announced is that these surviving friends have no rights in the premises and no standing in court. "Whatever rights of privacy Mrs. SCHUYLER had," says Judge PECKHAM, "died with her. Death deprives us all of rights in the legal sense of that term," and he goes on to say that the Court regards the plaintiff's cause of action as "wholly fanciful." The fact that the dead may not be libeled with impunity seems to constitute an exception to the sweeping remark of the Court that they have no rights. Their immunity from libel is commonly put upon the ground that a libel upon the dead tends to provoke breaches of the peace by the living; but the real ground upon which juries find verdicts in such cases is that the feelings of survivors are wantonly injured. The projectors of statues to private persons may plead that their purpose is not defamatory, but honorific. People to whom notoriety is a good in itself may not understand the feeling, but there is, nevertheless, on the part of some old-fashioned people a shrinking from notoriety, and such people would object only less strenuously to the "famatory" proceedings of the Woman's Memorial Association than to actual defamation. The Court of Appeals holds that their objections are "wholly fanciful." One member of the court, however, finds them substantial, and this is the view that has twice been taken in the courts below. The decision of the Court of Appeals is nevertheless, of course, the law of the State; but it furnishes a reason why that law should be changed by statute as soon as possible.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OF 1900.

It is high time that preparations were making by the Americans who propose to become exhibitors at the Paris Exposition of 1900. It will be high time when Congress assembles for that body to take action which shall give such facilities as the exhibitors at world's fairs have a right to demand of their own Government.

In the first place, this is a matter of business. Nobody will pretend that our export trade in manufactured articles is what it ought to be or what it would be if we, both as a Government and as a people, had taken proper pains to acquaint possible customers with what we had to sell. A beginning has been made toward raising the standard of efficiency for our Consuls, which is one of the most important means of diffusing this knowledge, but another very important means is that furnished by world's fairs, but of this manufacturers and dealers cannot take advantage without the active co-operation of their own Governments. The argument is strengthened by the consideration that our commercial laws have already been somewhat liberalized, and that nobody seriously proposes that they shall be less liberal hereafter.

In the second place, we owe it to France to make a suitable display in the closing world's fair of the century, the beginning of the latter half of which was signalized by the first world's fair. The French people and the French Government co-operated to make the French exhibit at Chicago complete, national, and representative, and their efforts were highly successful. The French display was the most extensive and costly, next to that of Germany, of any made by a foreign nation. To many observers and students it was not second to any in entertainment, instructiveness, and value. It was as impressive in the departments in which no pecuniary return could be expected as in the more commercial departments of the show, and we owe a return of national courtesy.

In the third place, we owe it to ourselves to be fairly represented at Paris in 1900 because we were so wretchedly represented in 1889. The party which will now control legislation has shown itself anxious about out prestige abroad. Our prestige will certainly not be helped by a repetition of the contemptible showing we made on the occasion of the last international competition in Europe. On every ground we should be well represented at Paris, and to a good representation early and liberal official action is needful.

LEROY-BEAULIEU ON AMERICAN SUPREMACY.

When an energetic and upright, but not very well trained, business man gets into trouble, and his trouble is discussed by more-experienced and better-informed men, nothing is so likely to impress him as the surprise shown at his methods. Our people, therefore, are likely to take serious note of the article by M. LEROY-BEAULIEU in the December number of The Forum, on "Conditions for American Commercial and Financial Supremacy," for surprise is the feeling this eminent writer expresses at the curious way in which we have refused the supremacy that lies straight in our path. He points out that our geographic situation, between Europe and Asia, our vast resources, the character of our population, its steady development and extension, justify us in aspiring "to take from England in the course of the next century the commercial and financial supremacy heretofore enjoyed by that country" if we have the sense to do what England has done for a century past—provide "a monetary system that is definite, rational, and unchangeable." That has been the unique condition, indispensable to the operation of all others, which England has offered to the world. "It is not known exactly what the dollar will be, or the mark, or even the franc. The whims of legislators may change them in the future as they have changed them in the past." But "there is a rooted confidence among men engaged in finance the world over that the pound sterling will always be a piece of gold of 7 grams and 988 milligrams, 916.66 fine, and that England will never commit the blunder of putting gold and silver, as money, on the same footing. Thus the pound sterling, all the world through, especially when long contracts are to be made, is not only the money 'par excellence'; it is the only money, and in it alone can be placed almost absolute confidence."

Two obstacles to the attainment of the enormous advantages enjoyed by England have been placed in our way by our own action—the legal-tender paper and silver, with the paper representing silver. M. LEROY-BEAULIEU reviews the case of each. He recognizes perfectly the expediency, the necessity even, of the issue of legal-tender paper, not redeemable in specie, in a time of war, as a temporary and conditional means of obtaining resources for a Government. Every nation with a great war on its hands (with the sole exception of Germany) has done what the United States did during the war for the Union, and every nation, without exception, he predicts, would be compelled again to do it were a war of vital importance to break out. But such an issue of paper must be withdrawn as soon as it possibly can be after war ceases, as was the policy of England in the early part of this century and of France after the war with Germany. In the latter case the Bank of France, suspending specie payments, advanced to the Government in less than a year $300,000,000. Repayment was begun immediately on the recurrence of peace, though the advances bore only 1 per cent. and France was borrowing at 6 per cent. Within eight years the debt was settled, specie payments were resumed, and "at the present moment not a trace of that fearful conflict remains in the French monetary system." But the United States Government still retains the paper money issued thirty years since, content with the resumption of specie payments in 1879. "This," says M. LEROY-BEAULIEU, "in my judgment, was a great and vital error, the evil influence of which has been, and is yet, seriously felt in the entire monetary and financial situation of the United States."

The distinguished economist proceeds to show why "a Government is ill fitted and ill equipped to maintain paper money in circulation, even if the paper is redeemable in specie." A fiduciary currency "must not be a rigid, uniform currency." It must change with the demand, and the reserve of metal behind it must be both adequate for constant redemption of the currency and yet available for export when the demand for export is legitimate and imperative. Banks can observe these conditions, for they can strengthen the reserve and regulate the demand upon it by means of the rate for money. Governments are absolutely helpless. They cannot strengthen the reserve; they cannot affect the demand upon it. In our own case, this helplessness is aggravated by the requirement that paper money when redeemed shall immediately be paid out again and be kept in circulation. The argument of M. LEROY-BEAULIEU is that which the most experienced and intelligent of our own publicists and financiers have constantly urged in support of the withdrawal of the Government from the business of banking.

The silver legislation of the United States is justly characterized by M. LEROY-BEAULIEU as foolish, wasteful, and dangerous, and as constituting a serious and utterly unnecessary barrier to the prosperity of the country. But he has missed in part the real origin of this stupendous folly. He has noted the profession of its advocates that our silver policy was meant to encourage a product of American industry—which is shamefully true—but he has apparently overlooked the fact that there would have been no popular support for this policy except for the greed for cheap money bred by the legal-tender paper issues and the general depression following the crisis of 1873, and the vast indebtedness which it was hoped to pay with this cheap money. And it is natural that he should not be aware that our silver policy has never been submitted to popular vote, has never been indorsed by a majority of the people, and was, in reality, the fruit of the rivalry of the two great parties for the support of a small faction believed to be capable of giving victory to one or the other. His demonstration of the essential weakness of bimetallism and of the theory that silver can ever be "rehabilitated" is excellent and convincing, but the bimetallists who understand or care for the theory are few and insignificant in the United States, and the policy has found strength only as a form of inflation of the currency. There is every reason to believe that its days are numbered. It is certain that if there be any legislation on the subject in the immediate future, it will be not favorable, but adverse. That legislation is, however, intimately involved in the "abandonment of paper money issued by the State" and "the definitive adoption of gold as the sole standard." And these, beyond all doubt, are indispensable conditions to our "commercial and financial supremacy."

THE POTHER ABOUT SEALS.

There was a time when there was a prospect of protecting seal life in the Bering Sea and conserving the interests of the United States at the Pribilof Islands, but that is now nearly ten years agone. The only way of doing it was by an international agreement to which Great Britain and Russia should be parties, and Secretary BAYARD had hopeful negotiations under way looking to that end when the attitude of the Republican Senate put an end for the time to all rational efforts at settling international difficulties. Then BLAINE came prancing in with his claim of jurisdiction over the open sea for the protection of seals that resorted to the Pribilof Islands, and the whole business was thrown into a muddle, from which the costly Paris Tribunal of Arbitration failed to extract it. We are still in a dispute with Great Britain and the seals are dying out.

One thing the Paris tribunal did definitely decide, but it was a thing never before disputed, and probably no "statesman" but BLAINE, and possibly MORGAN of Alabama, was capable of disputing it. It was held that the Government of the United States had no more jurisdiction in the North Pacific than in the South Atlantic, beyond the customary limit of a marine league from the coast, and no more jurisdiction for the protection of seals than for the protection of whales. This every real student of the subject knew before, but its acknowledgment as a result of arbitration removed the only ground for resisting the claims of the Canadian sealers on account of the seizures of 1886-7. It settled all question as to that subject except the amount to be paid by our Government.

The tribunal made no awards, but left the payments to future negotiation and settlement, there being no longer any question of the liability. To avoid the delay and uncertainty of negotiations for a commission and regular awards after proofs submitted, and all that tedious business, the British Minister at Washington and the head of the State Department agreed upon a lump-sum payment, subject, of necessity, to the approval of Congress, which had to make the appropriation. The amount was far less than the claims and less than any probable award by a commission. It was analogous to a discount for immediate payment and to avoid litigation. But Congress haggled over it, and the appropriation was not made. Of course Senator MORGAN obstructed action and said hot-headed things, which is his way, and the British Minister in his dispatches to his own Government expressed regret at the conduct of Congress, and criticised the statements of MORGAN, who had been a member of the Paris tribunal, why probably nobody but President HARRISON ever knew.

A little flurry has just now been caused by the publication of Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE's dispatches, but that is an unimportant incident. The action of the Administration in securing a favorable settlement was highly creditable, and the failure of Congress to accept it was discreditable, but there was no obligation to accept it. It was a question of expediency, and Great Britain has no cause of complaint. The politicians in Congress botched the matter as usual, and it stands where it was before, except for an extra ruffle of international feeling.

Much more serious is the utter failure of the Board of Arbitration's plan for protecting the seals. It does not protect them in the least, but rather promotes their destruction. The season is closed till the 1st of August and the sealers are then excluded from a zone of sixty miles around the Pribilof Islands, but beyond that circle in August and the first part of September the bloodthirsty freebooters ply their slaughtering trade with such indiscriminate vigor that seal life was never in such danger of extinction. They kill males and females, and the young left to starve at the islands line the shores with thousands of carcasses.

If the seals are to be exterminated in this reckless and merciless manner, why should we protect them at the rookeries and leave them to the pirates of the main? We might as well take a hand in the final harvest, capturing every seal that reaches the islands next season, instead of letting them go in search of food only to fall into the hands of British Columbia sealers and leave their young to starve.

ELECTION OFFICERS NEED A LESSON

The ardent zeal of ALFRED R. CONKLING as a reformer, somewhat erratic as it is apt to be, has its uses. He is doing a public service by bringing to book some of the election officers who failed to do their duty according to law in making up returns at the close of the last election.

It may be said that these officers ought not to suffer the severe penalties of the law for innocent errors of judgment, but errors can hardly be held less than criminal which consist of a palpable disregard of the requirements of the law. If the Inspectors were ignorant of these requirements, it aggravates rather than mitigates their offense, for it was their duty to be familiar with them and to know what they meant.

The principal "error" for which a number of Election Inspectors have been held to await the action of the Grand Jury is that which has caused so much trouble in the canvassing of returns, rejecting from the count certain ballots as "defective" and failing to attach them to the returns. There could be no more dangerous exercise of discretion than this, and the law gives the Inspectors no such discretion. If they could decide that ballots in their opinion irregularly marked should not be counted and then destroy them, there is hardly a limit to the extent to which they could change the result of the voting.

The law plainly states what ballots shall be treated as void. It plainly declares that no others shall be rejected for mere technical errors which leave the voters' intention clear, and it plainly requires all ballots objected to as "marked for identification" to be counted and to be attached to the returns. This covers the whole ground of the Inspectors' duty in counting ballots. They have no discretion whatever in pronouncing ballots "defective" and refusing to count them.

It might be severe to send officers to prison who were merely blundering and stupid and who had no intention of violating the law or neglecting their duty, but there is need of a lesson which shall make a lasting impression, and there seems to be no way of administering it except by making an example of somebody for criminal negligence. It should be got into the heads of all officers connected with the conduct of elections that the laws must be strictly construed and applied, with a view to ascertaining the exact expression of the popular will, and that any attempt to defeat or modify that expression by discretion in counting votes and making up returns is a serious penal offense.

Now that the Republican leaders in Spain are beginning to advocate the granting of autonomy to Cuba, it is evident that the patriot cause is gaining ground as rapidly in the mother country as it is in the field. The royalist rumor factory has been hard at work lately spreading obviously false reports about the purchase of rebel chiefs and the disintegration of the rebel army. That these stories have received no credence anywhere is manifest, and the Generals who were said to be bargaining with CAMPOS have continued to win one little battle after another, and occasionally an important one, in a way that would disconcert the Havana and Madrid robbers if their intelligence was not as much a minus quantity as their conscience.

People will note with much satisfaction that Boston has determined to elevate the stage. As Boston's "stage" has consisted for some years now of an occasional performance there of a New-York play by a New-York company, this city will profit by whatever elevation may result from the new movement, and in case there should be none, the altruistic nature of Boston's intention should still be gratefully recognized here. The plan is somewhat lacking in originality, to be sure, but as originality is an herb that "ran out" on the shores of Massachusetts Bay a good while ago, no comment on that fact would be just or kindly. And it is always necessary to be just and kindly.

Natural as it is that the ex-Police Justices should vehemently regret the loss of their old salaries and powers, and explicable as is their yearning to regain both the one and the other, yet one cannot help a feeling of amazement that these men do not see how advantageous for them is obscurity, complete withdrawal from the public's attention, and a silence that will enable the city they disgraced to forget that such creatures ever existed. They do not understand this, however, but continue to concoct and execute absurd and futile little plots, all of which fail miserably, so far as the ends sought by the ousted officials go, and result only in illustrating the vile methods and viler principles that prevailed in the police courts for years, but which now, fortunately, are things of the past.

Mr. Dickinson Visits Gen. Alger.

Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson of Michigan was at the Hoffman House yesterday. He would not discuss politics or Presidential possibilities.

Naval Officer C. C. Baldwin called on him, and later both gentlemen visited Gen. Alger of Detroit at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Dickinson left the city in the afternoon. His visit to Gen. Alger had to do with municipal matters in Detroit.

TRISTAN UND ISOLDE SUNG

The First Performance of German Opera Under Messrs. Abbey & Grau.

OLD FAVORITES IN A NEW FIELD

Jean and Edouard de Reszke Sing Wagner in German for the First Time—Mme. Nordica as Isolde.

The production of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" in German at the Metropolitan Opera House last night marked the beginning of the new and liberal policy which Messrs. Abbey & Grau promised for this season. On March 24 THE NEW-YORK TIMES said: "The Wagner and anti-Wagner war is over. Verdi and Wagner are allies. This public loves both, and wishes to hear the works of both. Why should we not have next season the same musical treat we have enjoyed this season? Why should we not hear the best works of the French, Italian, and German schools with the original texts? Perhaps—indeed, it is not too much to say probably—we shall." That prediction is now in the course of fulfillment, and we shall watch with keen interest the attitudes of the general public and the ruling social set toward the present enterprise of the managers.

That the masterpieces of Wagner ought not to be barred out of one of the leading opera houses of the world must be conceded by every person who has liberal views about music. As long as there are enough persons eager to hear "Tristan," "Siegfried," and the rest to make them profitable, they ought no more to be relegated to obscurity because of Philistine prejudice than ought "William Tell" or "Il Barbiere di Seviglia" because of Wagnerian fanaticism. The opera house which produces the best works of the best masters of all schools with the original texts is standing on the broadest and firmest ground in lyric art and deserves the widest support. Messrs. Abbey & Grau took the first step in this direction when they gave us French operas in French, and they now take the second step by giving German operas in German. They are entitled to the warmest praise and gratitude for their enterprise.

We should neglect a serious duty, however, if we failed to award a generous share of the praise to M. Jean de Reszke. Standing as he has for some years at the top of the lyric ladder, the favorite tenor of two continents, he has cherished an ambition that beyond all other things demonstrated his worth as an artist. That ambition was to sing Tristan and Siegfried. He will be no more famous with the general public, nor will he be any the greater tenor for having sung Tristan. It is not essential to greatness to be a Wagnerian artist. But M. de Reszke has proved that by adding this rôle to his répertoire—and in a language new to him—he had the insatiable hunger of the genuine artist to achieve the one grand and noble thing that was left for him to achieve in the whole realm of lyric art, to enter a new domain of vocal and dramatic beauty, to be the central figure in the inspiration of a new world. He is one of the very few who have ever undertaken such a task at his time of life, and after such long schooling in the traditions of the French stage. Whether it is to be set forth to-day that he has succeeded or failed, he himself must feel the boundless satisfaction of the dramatic artist who has breathed a new atmosphere and who has glowed with the spiritual warmth of a fresh inspiration. He has carried his brother Edouard along with him into the strange field, and as they stand upon it to-day they must both realize how immensely they have widened their own artistic experience and deepened their own influence. To the true artist, these secret feelings are far more valuable than the plaudits which tell him merely that he has done well what others have done before. It was Philip Gilbert Hamerton who wisely said: "You cannot put an artist's day into the life of any one but an artist." Yesterday was an artist's day for Jean de Reszke.

The merits and defects of last night's performance cannot be exhaustively discussed at this time. Too many artistic questions are raised by this first attempt of singers trained according to French and Italian methods to deal with the most austere example of pure music drama. To-day's record must of necessity be one of impressions rather than of ultimate conclusions. Hitherto, it has sufficed to have the rôle Tristan barked, shouted, or wheezed, and so long as the dramatic power of the part was exhibited we have been content to let its music go. Some may even have believed the oft-repeated assertion of Wagner's opponents that this music is unsingable—and that, too, in spite of the fact that Lilli Lehmann sang every note of Isolde with a plenitude of vocal power and a majesty of style not now at hand. The question arises, too, whether Wagner's drama loses any of its worth by being treated with lyric skill. These are questions that are not to be dismissed with such a brief answer as can be given after a first hearing of the work of the new artists. The impressions made by last night's performance, however, must be noted. Some of them will surely last, and will end by becoming convictions.

The individual merits of the principal performers are what most concern us at this time, and yet even these cannot be finally dismissed; for a first performance in a new language must have tried some nerves extremely. As for M. Jean de Reszke, he has achieved the grandest triumph of his career. He stands to-day with the proud record of being the first lyric and the first heroic tenor of his day. He sings Faust and Tristan with equal beauty. But Tristan is a tremendous tragic hero, and the music in which his utterances are embodied is utterly different in style from that in which M. de Reszke has gained his world-wide fame. To-day the tenor has to his credit an impersonation which, in vocal beauty, excels every Tristan ever known, and in dramatic power is a broad and commanding creation. Even to say that he sang every note in tune is to credit him with a new record, for, so far as New-York is concerned, it is a refreshing experience to hear this music correctly intoned.

Not only did he sing it in tune, but he sang it with declamatory power that was simply magnificent where power was necessary, and with such a wealth of yearning tenderness in the love passages that he almost eclipsed all memories of his own former fervor. He enunciated the German text perfectly, and with such care that not a word was lost. What is to be said of it all? What words can be used that will not seem extravagant? It was a great performance of Tristan, and it revealed for the first time the complete musical beauty of Wagner's declamation. More must be said about this creation at another time, when the emotions are not under the immediate influence of the work. The Germans must admit that it was "ganz wunderbar schön."

M. Edouard de Reszke as King Mark was noble, imposing, and vocally stupendous. His German was quite as good as his brother's and his declamation of the entire speech of Mark at the end of Act. II. was superb.

Mme. Nordica, by her performance of Isolde, simply amazed those who thought that they had measured the full limit of her powers. She has placed herself beside the first dramatic sopranos of her time. Her declamation was broad and forcible, and with the exception of a single false note in the duo, she sang absolutely in tune all the evening. Her conception of the part was correct, and her management of her voice in the difficult recitative was that of a mistress of vocal art. Nothing more beautiful than the close of the "Sink hernieder" passage in the duo between her and M. de Reszke has ever been heard here, and certainly it has never been sung better anywhere.

Marie Brema repeated her familiar impersonation of Brangäne, which was an excellent piece of work, and fitted well in the general piece of the evening. Signor Kaschmann was a competent Kurvenal, and the small parts were fairly well done. The orchestra was admirable, and it goes without saying that Mr. Seidl conducted gloriously. He received from the lovers of German opera a massive silver loving cup. The audience was large and its enthusiasm was boundless. On the whole, it was the best all-around performance of the work ever given here.

HANDSOME GOWNS IN THE BOXES.

Some of the Men and Women Who Heard the Opera.

Among the occupants of the boxes and stalls in the Metropolitan Opera House last night, when "Tristan and Isolde" was sung, were:

Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. M. Augustus Field, Miss Mary Field, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason, Albert Morris Bagby, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Johnston, the Misses Johnston, Mrs. S. C. Harriot, Miss Florence Harriot, S. C. Harriot, Miss Martha W. Beckel, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pearsall Field, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, N. Lester Mullen, Charles W. Kraushaar, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. White, Mrs. C. Moller, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Hills, Miss Fanny Hills, Mrs. George L. Kingsland, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Wetherbee.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bliss Townsend, Miss Breese, James B. Thomas, Mrs. Herter, Charles Wyndham Quin, Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Augustus Bradhurst Field, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Henshaw Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. James F. T. Wood, Miss Southard, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, the Misses Ogden, H. F. Dimock, Miss Marie J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Frederick Cromwell.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Joshua W. Davis, the Misses Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Forbes Bush, Frank W. Savin, Jr., W. G. Oakman, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore J. H. Frost, Col. and Mrs. Edward T. Miller, the Misses Miller, Mrs. John H. Hall, ex-Mayor and Mrs. William R. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kemp, Mrs. J. A. Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Williams, Miss Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wells, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert Simpson Woodruff, Miss Woodruff, Miss Almira Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Wood, James F. Wood, Jr., Joseph Stickney, and the Misses Ogden.

Many of the women in the boxes wore strikingly handsome gowns.

"The Merchant of Venice" at Abbey's.

The play at Abbey's last night was the comedy of "The Merchant of Venice," presented as Shakespeare wrote it, with the beautiful fifth act, by the actors of the London Lyceum. This is a performance which may be cordially commended to Thanksgiving week holiday makers. It is always a delight to the eye, and often to the ear, though with the exception of Ellen Terry, whose voice is golden melody, and her daughter, Ailsa Craig, the new Jessica, whose lisping accents are pleasing, and Frank Tyars, who is still the Moorish Prince, the speech of these London players is not often musical or even agreeable. Yet Mr. Macklin (Antonio) has a fair voice and an intelligible delivery, and the veteran Henry Howe still speaks with dignity and force. Of the new Bassanio, Frank Cooper, it may be said that he has an excellent outside, (to fall into Shakespearean phraseology,) and one cannot help wishing that we had on our own stage more young men as personable.

But, in spite of the radiant beauty and extreme sensibility of Miss Terry's Portia, and the picturesqueness and force of Henry Irving's Shylock, this production owes its greatest charm to its perfection of ensemble. It is a succession of superb and appropriate pictures. As to whether or not the Shylock is as strong and thrilling, the Portia as eloquent, as they used to be—who shall say? There are no competent witnesses. We who enjoyed the acting of Irving and Terry in this play twelve years ago are twelve years older now.

Last night's audience was numerous and contained very many persons to whom the play seemed a new thing. Shakespeare was applauded with vehemence. Many young persons home from school, and, perhaps, seeing their first play, thought Shylock amusing. Well, he was when he said "Revenge." A phonographic record of Irving's pronunciation of "revenge" would be worth preserving to show future generations how English is spoken by the foremost English actors of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Yet we smile at the phonetic eccentricities of the First Folio Shakespeare.

COMMITTES OF THE REGENTS

A Consolidation Effected—Some of the Changes Made.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—Chancellor Upson of the Regents of the University of the State of New-York to-day announced the list of standing committees for 1895.

Under the ordinances adopted provisionally last year, and confirmed at last week's meeting, the standing committees have been reduced from nine to six. The Committees on Incorporations, Inspection, and Reports have been consolidated into a single Committee on University Institutions. The work of the Committee on Degrees and Legislation has been turned over to the Executive Committee, made up of the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and the Chairmen of the six standing committees.

By the new ordinances the Regents hold two more regular meetings each year than heretofore, and in the months when the full board does not meet, on the third Thursday the Executive Committee will meet.

The committees are:

Committee on University Institutions—Chairman, Vice Chancellor Doane of Albany; the Secretary of State, Regents Townsend, Watson, Turner, Harris, Stimson, Malone, and Vanderveer.

Committee on Examination Department—Chairman, Regent Watson of Utica; the same Regents as are on the preceding committee.

Committee on State Library—Chairman, Regent McKelway of Brooklyn; members, Chancellor, Governor, Regents Depew, Fitch, Reid, McKelway, and Sexton.

Committee on Extension Department—Chairman, Regent Fitch of Rochester; members, same as on State Library.

Committee on State Museum—Chairman, T. Guilford Smith of Buffalo; members, Lieutenant Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Regents Bostwick, Warren, Beach, and C. E. Smith.

Committee on Finance—Chairman, Regent Beach of Watkins; members, same as on State Museum.

The announcement of these committee appointments was made in an official circular issued this evening.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED ON THE

SULTAN YIELDS FIRMANS

Powers May Double the Number of Guardships in the Bosporus.

THEFT OF HARPOOT MISSION GOODS

Offer of a Loan from the Tobacco Regie Does Not Tempt the Porte Enough to Extend Its Concession.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The correspondent of The United Press in Constantinople telegraphs, under date of Nov. 26, that as a result of the advice of the Sultan's Ministers, Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, yesterday, that the Sultan had decided to grant the permit applied for by the powers to double the number of foreign guardships in the Bosporus.

Dispatches from Harpoot state that the house occupied by the Rev. N. H. Barnum of Leicester, Mass., and the Rev. C. Frank Gates of Chicago, was saved, but all the property in it was carried off. This occurred after the Porte's promise, upon Minister Terrell's demand, that the missions should be protected, and the act leaves the Government liable for damages.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the Porte has declined the offer of the Tobacco Régie of a loan of £1,000,000, in consideration of an extension of the concession enjoyed by the Régie.

Perhaps Turkey Protests Too Much.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Turkish Legation received the following telegram from the Sublime Porte under to-day's date:

"The Turkish Government, which has always looked scrupulously after the protection of all foreigners in the empire, has also on the occasion of the late disorders given to the Vails the necessary instructions to that effect before any applications had been made by any foreign mission at Constantinople."

Servia Remains Friendly to Turkey.

BELGRADE, Nov. 27.—The speech from the throne was read in the Skupshtina upon the occasion of the reassembling of that body to-day. The address alluded to the excellent relations of Servia with all the powers, and dwelt upon Servia's wish to be helpful in Eastern affairs, and especially to maintain relations of friendship with Turkey.

FAILING HEALTH OF THE POPE.

He Gets Out of Bed to Write the Latin Couplets That He Composes.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Rome correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette is informed by a prelate who is in intimate relations with the Pope that the recent illness of his Holiness was due to lack of vitality, which condition is increasing.

There is no cause for immediate alarm, he says, but it is difficult to keep the Pope in good health, owing to his habit of getting out of bed nights whenever some Latin couplet comes to his mind which he wishes to record. In addition to this, the long audiences which he gives daily fatigue him greatly.

Cardinals Invited to a Consistory.

ROME, Nov. 27.—The Pope has issued invitations to the Cardinals to attend a consistory on Friday, Nov. 29.

MADAGASCAR TREATY DISPUTE.

French Ministry Will Amend the Contract Which Ribot Defends.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—M. Berthelot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, read in the Chamber of Deputies to-day a statement prepared by the Ministry in regard to Madagascar, which, he declared, was henceforth a French possession.

The Government, he said, would preserve the internal administration of the island, and would also modify the original treaty with Madagascar, which the Queen had signed. The amended treaty would shortly be submitted to the Chamber.

Ex-Premier Ribot declared that the statement read by M. Berthelot was tantamount to a repudiation of the treaty concluded between France and Madagascar under his (Ribot's) Ministry, which he defended.

The Chamber, by a vote of 423 to 52, approved the Government's declarations.

M. Grousset, Republican Radical Socialist, moved that the late Ministers be impeached for concealing the truth regarding the condition of affairs in Madagascar, and demanded urgency for the motion. By a vote of 417 to 48 the house rejected the motion.

KAISER WILHELM'S PROJECTS.

Not to Open the Reichstag and to Entertain at Cannes and Nice.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The Freisinnige Zeitung says that Emperor William will not in person open the Reichstag at its coming session.

The yachting world says Emperor William of Germany has chartered the steam yacht White Heather and will visit the Mediterranean in the Spring, and will entertain the Prince of Wales and a party of distinguished yachtsmen on board his vessel at Cannes and Nice.

ROME'S NEW PROTESTANT SCHOOL.

Opening Exercises Were Attended by a Number of Americans.

ROME, Nov. 27.—The recently built theological school connected with the American Methodist Episcopal Church here was opened this evening. A number of Americans were present.

The Rev. Mr. Burt delivered the inaugural address and pupils of the American schools here sang and recited. The Rev. Mr. Clarke, Director of the theological school, conducted the exercises.

PREMIER CRISPI ATTACKED.

Charge that Money Was Offered to a Deputy to Withdraw.

ROME, Nov. 27.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Barzilai (Radical) declared that the sum of 20,000 lire had been offered to a deputy in the recent general elections as an inducement to him to withdraw in favor of Premier Crispi, chief of Cabinet. The declaration created great excitement, many stirred to denial that any pressure had been brought to bear, and named him (Nevertheless Signor Crispi) demanded that the Chamber order an investigation.

Death of Edmond Van der Straeten.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 27.—Edmond Van der Straeten, the Belgian writer on music, died in this city to-day at the age of 69 years. He was born in 1826.

Edmond Van der Straeten had been Professor of Music at Brussels, and had been the recipient of several decorations. He was a prolific author. He revised valuable notes on ammunition in the Dean armies, wrote lastly a work on music in England, and translated, among others, Wagner's "Lohengrin," and two historical works.

Lueger to be Tried for Slander.

LUEGER to be Tried for Slander.

VIENNA, Nov. 27.—The lower house of the Austrian Parliament adopted, by a vote of 174 to 41, a motion to suspend the immunity of Dr. Lueger, Burgomaster of Vienna, in order that he may be tried for slander upon the charges of a member of that body. Dr. Lueger has already been fined by a Vienna judge for slander upon charges lodged by a Vienna shoemaker.

J. S. Balfour Guilty on Second Trial.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The trial of Jabez Spencer Balfour upon charges of fraud in connection with the Liberator Building and Investment Trust ended to-day in a verdict of guilty. Balfour and his associate will be sentenced to-morrow.

Imperial Homage to Bismarck.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The Emperor and Empress sent a large wreath to Prince Bismarck to-day, the anniversary of the death of the wife of the ex-Chancellor.

Bismarck's Neuralgia Severe Again.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A Berlin dispatch to The Central News says that Prince Bismarck is suffering again with neuralgia, and that the attack is severe and has caused the aged statesman much loss of sleep.

Hungarian Diet Passes the Budget.

BUDA-PESTH, Nov. 27.—The lower house of the Hungarian Diet passed the budget to-day by a large majority, after a debate lasting three weeks.

American Secret Societies Denounced.

ROME, Nov. 27.—The Congregation of Cardinals has issued a new decree, couched in strong terms, against secret societies in the United States.

Rochefort Ill with Influenza.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Henri Rochefort is confined to his bed with an attack of influenza.

TO UNITE THEIR COMPANIES

Plan of Lloyds Fire Associations to Join Under Title of the Bureau of Survey, for Co-operation.

Twenty-four of the Lloyds Fire Insurance Associations, representing the largest combined capital pledged in that line of underwriting, have decided to join for mutual protection, under the business title of the Bureau of Survey. Their purpose is to strengthen their business by co-operative work, to present added attractions for those who insure, and, incidentally, to push to the wall associations not financially strong who are seeking business under the name of Lloyds.

The companies interested in the mutual plan are the Knickerbocker, New-York Central, Brewers and Maltsters', Syracuse Mutual Fire Insurance Underwriters, Commercial Lloyds, New-Jersey State Fire Association, Guardian, Traders' Fire Lloyds, Manhattan Fire Lloyds, Protection Fire Lloyds, New-York and Boston, Columbia Fire Lloyds, People's Fire Lloyds, Citizens' Fire Lloyds, Lafayette Fire Lloyds, the Lloyds of New-York City, Western Union, Tradesmen's, South and North American, New-York and Chicago, Bankers and Merchants', Manufacturers' Lloyds, and New-York and Brooklyn Fire Underwriters.

The Assurance Lloyds and the American Lloyds are the only large associations which declined to join the combination. There are about seventy-five outside associations doing business. The associated companies carry insurance for about $150,000,000. A meeting has been held by those in interest, at which a plan for associated work has been referred for completion to a committee.

MEMORY OF STUDENTS HONORED

SHOOTING IN HAVANA IN 1871 RECALLED TO CUBANS.

Mass Meeting Addressed by Gen. Sanguily, T. Estrada Palma, and Francisco Chacon.

The Cubans of New-York City assembled again in large numbers last night, in Chickering Hall, at a meeting held in commemoration of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the shooting of the students in Havana, in 1871.

It was not the same crowd that gathered at the mass meeting in Cooper Union the night before, though numerous faces were recognized last night as having been at Cooper Union. It was a less formal demonstration altogether, and for half an hour before the meeting was declared open, a sort of informal reception was held in the body of the hall.

Fully half the audience was composed of women, beautiful dark-eyed Cubans, who always turn out in large numbers to a meeting such as was held last night. Many of them wore flowers and bright-colored shawls and laces, and the general appearance of the big hall was very gay and pretty.

The front rows of chairs were occupied almost altogether by children, who clapped their hands and laughed and chatted while their elders discussed the Cooper Union meeting in particular and the situation of Cuba in general.

When Gen. Emanuel Sanguily appeared on the platform, followed by other well-known and leading Cubans in New-York, there was a burst of applause, which the children caught up and prolonged as much as possible, and one woman in the gallery flung a bouquet of roses far upon the stage for Gen. Sanguily.

In the chair was Juan Fraga, President of the Council of Cuban Clubs, and beside him on the platform were Enrique José Varona, Cuban philosopher and littérateur; T. Estrada Palma, delegate and Minister; Gen. Calixto Garcia, and Francisco Chacon.

As soon as the applause ceased, President Fraga introduced Gen. Sanguily, who spoke in Spanish, as did all the other speakers. He stirred his hearers to a great degree of enthusiasm and excitement when he depicted in glowing language the present condition of Cuba and spoke of the shooting of the twenty students in Havana by Spanish troops during the revolution of 1871.

T. Estrada Palma followed with a quieter speech, which was historical in its nature, and Francisco Chacon also addressed the audience.

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT IN THE SOUTH

Great Activity in Railroad Construction—New Mills Proposed.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—Special reports to The Manufacturers' Record show the projection of a number of railroad enterprises in the South, some for lines of considerable length, but the majority for short extensions or for connecting links between important systems. There is considerable activity in the survey projection of electric railways, especially in and around Baltimore, where a number of important lines are to be constructed.

In cotton-mill matters there have been reported during the week a proposed addition, at a cost of $125,000, to a Virginia mill, which will make it one of the largest mills in the South; a three-hundred-thousand-dollar cotton-mill company incorporated in Texas, a forty-thousand-dollar rope and cotton factory in Alabama, the enlargement of two North Carolina mills and one in South Carolina, and a proposed 10,000-spindle mill in North Carolina. Furnaces are reported from all parts of the South.

THE BERING SEA CONVENTION

It May Provide for Greater Expense than Has Been Incurred.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The convention which the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and Secretary Olney have been preparing, looking to the settlement of claims for seizures in Bering Sea, is so nearly completed that it will probably be sent to the Senate next week. The provision to it provides for a mixed commission to assess the damages, the government to hold the fund for an early term in the event of failure on the part of the Commissioners to agree. It is asserted by those who are familiar with the question of damages that the reference of the claims to a commission is simply the old method of postponement, but that the British Government is originally entitled to the payment in full, which is rejected by the House last Winter. It will be understood that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will not consider the convention until the Senate has acted upon the Behring Sea bill, which has passed the House, and which provides for the appointment of two Commissioners to investigate the matter, with the view of reaching an agreement with the British Government. It will be remembered that the bill appropriates $125,000, with interest at 5 per cent. added.

Treasurer of a Shoe Company Gone.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—A special to The Globe from Providence, R. I., says: Special Agent Charles Arnold Arnold, of the Jewett Shoe Company of Natick, and a prominent member of the Universalist Church, is missing, and his accounts are short. Rumor places the amount at $25,000. The Rubber Company has similarly disappeared and nothing has been heard of him since that time. The discovery of the shortage was made in examinations of the books of the company are making an examination of his affairs. O'Neil is thought by friends to have taken his life while a desperate by even physical ailments. O'Neil is an unmarried man about thirty-three years of age and resides in Natick. He is a graduate of Oxford University, England.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, Nov. 28—5S Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,)

CAPE NAHORN, Bound New-York from Cherbourg Plymouth and Southampton, Yard of the United Pipe Line to Pittsburg, passed the Lizard at 2:30 A. M. to-day.

Let the sunlight of art and beauty into your home with one of OSWEGO DARWAY'S Brussels Carpets, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS DEAD

The Most Highly Appreciated of the Century's Dramatists.

EXPIRED LAST NIGHT AT MARLY-LE-ROI

He Was a Moralist, and His Plays Were Theses Written in a Style that Shaped Ideas Like Medal Letters.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Alexandre Dumas died at 8 o'clock this evening in his palace at Marly-le-Roi.

Alexandre Dumas fils was the greatest of modern dramatists, if Anatole France is right in saying that the art of the drama is the art about which the public is least likely to be mistaken, for Dumas fils was the public's idol; he was the greatest of modern literary men, if dramatic critics are right in saying that the drama is the highest form of literature, for Dumas fils knew the art of the drama perfectly; but nothing can be less advantageous than speculations like these. He was a moralist, and the public asks of writers to talk to them of wives and children, of love and money, of social joys and evils. He was an incisive writer. His longest paragraphs are as pointed, as witty, as the briefest epigrams, and the public likes a style that shapes ideas with the precision of letters on medals. He had, like the solar gods, the gift of clearness.

Chaos was his intimate enemy, and rather than not disentangle it he would have made its confusion himself for the pleasure of clarifying it afterward. As he was, he seemed to be. He had a superb forehead, white hair in short, kinky curls, blue eyes, long eyebrows, that a straight wrinkle, a thinker's wrinkle, made to meet; the pallor of amber, thick lips, a small, resolute chin, protruding like a caryatid to support his laborious artisan's face. How terribly in earnest he looked and was! He was sure that the old dramatic form had sacrificed to Aricie or Chimène the most sacred interests of peoples and cities and that his mission was to make amends for this.

He was born in Paris July 8, 1824. His father, son of Gen. Dumas and of a colonial negress who had been heroically devoted to him, was then secretary to the Duc d'Orléans, who appreciated him highly for his penmanship and scolded him for his excursions in the Latin Quarter, and for his romantic poems. His mother was, like Trilby, a "blanchisseuse de fin," an Irish girl named Jenny. When his father had written "Les Trois Mousquetaires" and begun to make one of his several fortunes, the boy was recognized by law as Alexandre Dumas's son, and placed as a scholar in the Pension Goubaux. Those who were his schoolmates there do not remember that he was ever quarantined because he was not born in wedlock, but that he had long, sunlit curls and was extremely sensitive. The fancied or real moral martyrdom of his childhood affected all his work. It gave to him sympathy for Marie Duplessis, who became "La Dame aux Camélias"; for the heroes of "L'Affaire Clémenceau" and "Le Fils Naturel." It turned his thoughts toward analysis of social questions. He was unlike his father, who wrote to amuse; he intended to write in order to teach. His father was a spendthrift; he would be economical; his father was generous in his opinion of others, he would be severe. He became the husband of a Princess, the owner of palaces, the father-in-law of a millionaire banker; the autocrat of the Comédie Française, the most enrolled of playwrights, and he never composed exists. What gave his face to the figure of a Jew, dealer in pictures, in a painting which was exhibited at the Salon and caused a scandal; Théodore de Banville wrote of a painting of the Dumas art gallery which was signed Corot, and was in reality Trouillebert's, "As for merchants who like to paint like Corot or Dupré, a painting by Trouillebert, they should study Corot better than they have done until now." He was revengeful, and caused the postponement of the performance of two or three of Banville's plays at the Comédie Française. "Il est méchant," said Banville. Dumas said: "When he was twenty his father took him to Madrid. They passed by the Manzanares that their host had praised to them, and, the tide in the river was low. They went to a bull fight, and when one of the hawkers had sold a glass of water to him he drank half of it and threw the rest into the Manzanares." Long is the list of able writers whom he satirized in a similar way. Nevertheless, he was a great man.

He wrote, when he was seventeen years of age, poems which were too reasonable to be poetic and amusing enough to be comic, and which will make it one of the rarest bibliomanic to collect. He published the "Aventures de Quatre Femmes et d'un Perroquet," which were neither adventurous nor amusing, and was twenty-four years of age when his first valuable work, "La Dame aux Camélias," appeared. This was the simple story of Marie Duplessis, whom Jules Janin lauded to the skies. Alexandre Dumas fils in this novel did not idealize his now famous prototype. He told her life as it was, and the success of this work—successful because it was sincere and dash-hastened his inclination toward the discussion of social theses. To do this is nigh. This first novel came into romantic and lower dissenters and deeper reflections upon higher aims than when he wrote it. He—even had a claim of humanitarian—like had the happiness of then of being exempt from any idea or system of not wishing to prove anything, and of being indirectly faithful to his inspirations and had furnished to the art admirable models. He described it on eighty days with a magnificent ignorance of this chapter, but he wrote in 1848 the Lorette Comédie, and in 1851 "La Dame aux Perles." Many ideas in Vidocq and "Mme. Aubray," clearly expressed pretensions a comedy, of Léon Faucher, which forbade the performance of "Un Drame des Carmélites" was a drama in which except the Carmélites which made the attendance at the Vaudeville extraordinary owned the first performance of their plays to crimes, and the conveyance of the drama for triumph of the Comédie Française. "Il est méchant," said Banville. Dumas said: "When he was twenty his father took him to Madrid. They passed by the Manzanares that their host had praised to them, and, the tide in the river was low. They went to a bull fight, and when one of the hawkers had sold a glass of water to him he drank half of it and threw the rest into the Manzanares." Long is the list of able writers whom he satirized in a similar way. Nevertheless, he was a great man.

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Alexandre Dumas Fils.
Died in His Palace at Marly-le-Roi Last Night.

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DO NOT DELAY

YOUR VISIT TO THE GRAND

CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION

AND SEE THE FINEST DISPLAY OF

NEW TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, AND OTHER CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

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Avoid the rush nearer Christmas and call NOW at

SCHWARZ TOY BAZAR,

42 EAST 14TH STREET.

NOTICE—MY ONLY PLACE OF BUSINESS IS 42 EAST 14TH STREET, AND I HAVE NO BRANCH OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN.

TO OPEN THE BOULEVARD

Hudson County's New Driveway to be Dedicated To-day by Wheelmen.

PLANS FOR THE INTERESTING EVENT

A Big Parade from the Schuetzen Park to Salter's, to be Followed by a Ten-Mile Handicap Road Race.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 27.—The Hudson Boulevard, as Hudson County's new driveway has been named, will be formally opened to-morrow by a parade of the wheelmen of Hudson County, accompanied by delegations from various cities.

Capt. William Buckbee of the Clio Wheelmen will be Grand Marshal. The line will form at the gate of the Schuetzen Park, which is at the intersecting lines of Union Hill, North Bergen, and West Hoboken. The start will be made at 10 o'clock, and the procession will move down the boulevard through West Hoboken, Jersey City, and Bayonne, to Salter's Willow Haven Inn, where it will be dismissed.

The procession will be in three divisions, as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal, Sidney Allen, Clio Wheelmen; Assistant Marshals, Frederick Ripp, A. Rohlfs, Clio Wheelmen, and Eugene Homan, Arcanum Wheelmen.

Riverside Wheelmen, New-York.
Greenwich Wheelmen, New-York.
Century Wheelmen, New-York.
Yorkville Wheelmen, New-York.
Century Cycle Club, Newark.
Bergen County Wheelmen, Ridgefield.
Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn.

SECOND DIVISION.

Hudson County Clubs.

Marshal, Mr. Martin, Arcanum Wheelmen; Assistant Marshals, J. J. Reilly, Lafayette Wheelmen; William Mabey, Clio Wheelmen; Mr. Lockwood, Lafayette Wheelmen, and Edward Wissert, Clio Wheelmen.

Clio Wheelmen.
Arcanum Wheelmen.
Lafayette Wheelmen.
Hudson County Wheelmen.
Bayonne Rowing Association Wheelmen.
Castle Point Cyclers.
Hillside Wheelmen.
Hamilton Wheelmen.
Jersey City Tourist Wheelmen.
Keystone Wheelmen.
Barrow Street Wheelmen.
Palma Club Wheelmen.
Jersey City Club Wheelmen.
Catholic Club Cyclers.

THIRD DIVISION.

Unattached Wheelmen.

Marshal, William Smith, Clio Wheelmen; Assistant Marshals, Benjamin Taylor, A. Van Nesse, Clio Wheelmen; George Fenton, Lafayette Wheelmen.

Prizes will be given to the riders of the three best-decorated wheels.

After the parade there will be a ten-mile handicap road race. The start will be from the Willow Haven Inn to West Eighth Street, Bayonne, and back, twice over the course. There will be an exhibition of riding and roller skating at the inn during the evening under the direction of the Clio Wheelmen.

Hudson Boulevard will not be lighted with electricity to-morrow night, as was expected. It was found to be impossible to complete the plant, which is situated at Snake Hill, until Dec. 10.

KINGS COUNTY'S HOUSEWARMING.

Brooklyn's Crack Road Riders Entertain Handsomely.

Always the Kings County Wheelmen have had the name of being excellent entertainers, and the housewarming reception given in their new clubhouse on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, last night was well calculated to heighten their reputation in this respect. It had the old-time informality and spirit of jolly fellowship which has ever been characteristic in the club events.

Although the club has been in occupancy of its new home since last June, the celebration of the new possession was for divers reasons postponed, and the affair of last night was the first public reception in the new edifice.

The members and guests present numbered in all close upon 350, and a lively time they had. The new house and the career of the club has already been given in these columns.

At 9 o'clock the Entertainment Committee introduced a programme of musical and literary specialties on a temporary stage that had been erected in the auditorium on the third floor. Preliminary to the first selection, O. C. Long stepped to the imaginary footlights, and, after a brief eulogy of ex-President I. S. Bowdish and his services in the organization, he called upon him to come forward and receive a plush-covered box. In the case Mr. Bowdish found a gold watchchain with a locket attached, for which he returned thanks in graceful brevity of speech.

The programme included Joseph Lindner, pianist; Gregg Patti, monologuist; the Oxford Mandolin, Guitar, and Banjo Club of thirteen performers; George H. Lewry, elocutionist; John Maldowney, pianist; Charles J. Vaughn, baritone; William Josh Daly, recitationist, and T. Head, tenor.

A substantial collation was served after the stage entertainment. Some of the members and guests present were: P. L. McDermott, S. J. Graham, I. S. Bowdish, Irving Phillips, Boyd Burns, A. G. Relyea, Frank P. Share, Henry Davis, David Morehouse, G. Buckley, W. D. Paul, F. J. Johnson, Charles T. Earl, Theodore Colyer, G. N. Stanley, Hugo Wundrum, E. Hilliard, J. W. Wood, L. C. Haines, A. C. Belden, H. C. Needham, Harry Kilburne, S. M. Scott, B. C. Cannet, A. N. Thorne, Charles H. Thorne, J. Fred Boughan, George A. Needham, George A. Powers, Jr., H. Stever, W. E. Benn, Daniel Briggs, F. L. Chase, J. M. Sorzano, Jr., H. W. Cowe.

H. P. Burt, W. W. Ward, William E. Kipp, E. J. Hardy, Theodore S. Holmes, C. A. Martin, A. J. Huntington, G. E. Conner, C. B. Paul, Jr., Chauncey L. Mitchell, E. H. Henrici, Fred Hawley, Charles Hutchins, W. S. Weed, R. Wright, Ralph Stivers, R. Walter Steves, T. V. P. Ditmars, E. S. Page, L. T. Perham, John French, J. E. Relyea, R. B. Smith, John Coffea, F. G. Beebe, J. H. Van Tassel, W. E. Miller, Samuel Mack, Jr., George G. Sickles, Alex Schwalbach, Durant McLean, M. L. Bridgman, and Charles McLaren.

The Entertainment Committee was Durant McLean, Chairman; S. J. Graham, H. L. Perham, W. H. Graham, and H. R. Davis.

TO-DAY'S CYCLING EVENTS.

A Turkey Chase for the Manhattans—Club Wheelmen's Celebration.

There will be some rare sport a-wheel to-day. Turkey chases, hare and hounds, and similar events will abound, and the restless pedal pushers ought to find plenty of invigorating amusement. The South Brooklyn Wheelmen will have the hare and hounds event. The hounds or main party of members will leave the clubhouse, at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, at 8:30 A. M., and it is expected that all will be back by 2 P. M., when a turkey dinner will be served by the women friends of the wheelers.

Dunton, L. I., will be the scene of the start in the Pequod Club cyclers' paper chase. Following the run, there will be a regulation hunt dinner at Frost's. The hares will be Oliver R. Yarrington, Harry Spencer, and George Schofield. Capt. Wellington will have charge of the hunting party. Fully sixty members of the club are expected to participate.

The Manhattan Bicycle Club will have a turkey chase, starting at 9:30 this morning from their clubhouse, at 1,556 Broadway. All the scorchers in the club will take part, and some lively chasing is, therefore, likely to result.

One of the principal events in Newark will be the paper chase of the Essex County Wheelmen. This club tried to have a paper chase a month ago, but the weather caused three postponements.

Against Titus, Cabanne, and Murphy.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—Titus, Cabanne, and Murphy have been ruled off for life by the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, as the result of the charges brought against them for "crooked" racing at St. Louis. This announcement is contained in this week's bulletin of the Racing Board. This is the severest punishment possible, as it bars them from competing even as professionals in events held under the jurisdiction of the league. A verdict favorable to the accused has long been expected, the frequent delays giving rise to the belief that the men would be acquitted. The details of the case are familiar reading. It is thought that Cabanne, who resides in St. Louis, will protest the decision of the Racing Board in the courts.

ALCOHOLISM and drug habit positively cured privately; new scientific treatment. Address C. E. PERSONS, 155 West 34th St.; 2 to 3 P. M.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The new Point Breeze cycling track, near Philadelphia, will be formally opened on Saturday, when a Class A and professional meet will be conducted. According to the men who have tried the track, it is the speediest on which they have ever ridden, the banking being at just the proper angle, and there being an entire absence of the jar sometimes felt on board tracks. The back stretch, which is about 25 feet in width, has a slight banking at the lowest point, which gradually rises to a height of about 6 feet on the ends, forming an angle of about 45 degrees at the steepest point. The home stretch is about 300 feet long and is 40 feet in width, making a course wide enough for a very large field of contestants to start and finish without the fear of accident.

—George N. Pierce & Co. of Buffalo, the well-known manufacturers of the Pierce and Queen City bicycles, have leased the store on the northeast corner of Broadway and Fortieth Street, formerly occupied by the Bank of New-Amsterdam. The store is in the heart of the new theatre district, and is also favorably situated for the riding public, having asphalt pavement on Fortieth Street extending through to Lexington Avenue on the east and Eighth Avenue on the west. This store, in connection with the large one in Chambers Street, will bring the line of Pierce wheels into greater prominence.

—The route to Norton's Point from the foot of the Coney Island cycle path should be ridden over slowly just now, as bits of glass and shell have been strewn in several places. A number of riders, including the Misses Bowne, have had their tires badly cut on this run.

—The postponed races of the Greenwich Wheelmen will be held to-day on the Hudson County Boulevard, at Salter's, in conjunction with the programme arranged by the Clio Wheelmen of Jersey City.

—Messrs. J. A. Lynch, W. E. Martin, and H. B. Gray have been appointed to serve as the Road Committee of the Central Wheelmen for the ensuing year.

—It has been announced that "Tom" Ward, the veteran, will run for the office of Captain on the opposition ticket of the Riverside Wheelmen.

—It is expected that arrangements will be completed in January for the lighting of the Coney Island cycle path by electricity.

—A studious young man with a fondness for figures has found out that 1 out of every 200 makes a success of cycle racing.

—Of the 602 race meets held this year in this country, 143 took place in New-York State.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT GAMES.

Company E Won the Bronze for Scoring the Most Points.

The athletic and cycle meet of the Twenty-second Regiment Association last night was a big success. The armory at the Boulevard and Sixty-sixth Street was crowded and the winner of each event enthusiastically cheered.

The cycle races furnished the best contests and the most enthusiasm. There were three of these events; the first was for novices, and was won handily by Charles E. Russel. In the mile race the contest was between Owen and Judge. Judge led for a part of the way, and near the finish Owen passed him and won by six lengths. Russel, who had just been graduated from the novices, was third.

In the two-mile race Owen and Judge met again. In the fifteenth lap Owen, who had been trailing behind Judge and Turner, shot to the front, but in drawing across Judge on the turn the hind wheel of his bicycle clipped Judge's regiment, Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, gives promise of being the most interesting athletic event given in Brooklyn since the days of the old Brooklyn Athletic Association. One of the attractions will be the attempt of Michael F. Sweeney, the champion high jumper of the World, to break the indoor record of 6 feet 3½ inches, held by himself. There is an entry list of over 400.

MANY GOLF TOURNEYS.

The Principal Matches to be Played To-day near the City.

Every one who plays golf or is interested in the game will be enabled to enjoy the sport to his heart's content to-day. Judging from the large number of tournaments this is going to be one of the biggest golfing days of the season. It will practically be the closing day in many clubs.

One of the most important tournaments will be held at the St. Andrew's Club, for two handsome silver pitchers, given by H. G. Trevor. These will be awarded to the winning team in a foursome match, and unusual interest has been shown by the members. The entries are numerous, considering the character of the day, and the fact that to many it is a home day. Among the St. Andrew's men Stoddart and W. H. Sands will play together, making a strong team. Another good one will be A. L. Livermore and G. E. Armstrong, although Armstrong was a trifle dubious about his chances yesterday, as he cut himself severely the day before on the left hand while repairing a golf club.

James Park and J. C. Ten Eyck will play together. From the Richmond County Country Club Paterson and Chadwick will play, Jasper Lynch and Dr. Paul Kimball have entered from Lakewood, and it is expected that some of the Tuxedo men and a team from the Brooklyn Country Club of Boston, will be on hand. The match will be thirty-six holes, medal play, eighteen holes to be played in the morning and eighteen in the afternoon.

The Knollwood Country Club, at Elmsford, a few miles above St. Andrew's, will have an interesting golf day for its members. Mrs. N. F. Reynal has given a handsome silver cup for a handicap competition, thirty-six holes, medal play. Nearly all the golf players in the club have entered, including L. E. Van Etten, F. A. Walthew, P. Gibbert Thebaud, Mrs. P. G. Thebaud, Augustus T. Gillender, E. H. Clark, R. N. Tone, E. F. Reynal, C. V. V. Sewell, B. S. McComb, and William Garth. A round will be played both morning and afternoon, and lunch will be served in the clubhouse to the players and their guests. A second prize of two golf clubs will be given to the player making the lowest scratch score.

The Paterson golfers will also have a tournament for their members, and the Tuxedo Club has been invited to join with them. A silver cup is the first prize and a gold and silver medal to second and third. The Paterson golfers expect to have a finer and larger course next season.

The Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island will hold a handicap contest, for which about twenty members have entered.

The Orange golfers will also have a busy time, as the South Orange Field Club is to formally open its nine-hole course with a men's tournament and a foursome, and the Essex County Country Club will hold a lady's handicap in the morning. The Montclair Golf Club will have an all-day competition for both men and women. At the Westchester Country Club there will be a mixed foursome match, in which many of the ladies will play.

Racing at Pimlico.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Old Saugus, 88 pounds, (Hirsch,) 10 to 1, won; Brahm, 90, (O'Leary,) 2½ to 1, second; Lillie Mills, 95, (O'Donnell,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:06½. Arline, Royal H., Columbia R., Vincent, Dr. Ashe, Decameron, and Bellefonte also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Runaway, 110 pounds, (Healy,) even, won; Tartuffe, 101, (Keefe,) 20 to 1, second; Tom Moore, 101, (Murphy,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:51¾. Candelabra, Thurston, and Kinglet also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Defender, 100 pounds, (Garrigan,) 1 to 5, won; Tomoku, 91, (Keefe,) 3 to 1, second; Nestor, 95, (O'Leary,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:30¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Palmerston, 117 pounds, (Murphy,) 4 to 1, won; The Sage, 125, (Horton,) 25 to 1, second; Damsel, 107, (Reiff,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:22¼. Charade, Chester, Forget, and Trincule also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter. Marshall, 108 pounds, (Simms,) even, won; Augusta Belle, 99, (O'Leary,) 3 to 1, second; Integrity, 102, (Keefe,) 8 to 1, third. Time—2:18½. McKee also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Lady McCam, 99 pounds, (Nostrand,) 6 to 5, won; Hands Off, 99, (O'Leary,) 4 to 1, second; Lady Adams, 104, (Wapshur,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:22. Kerry Gow, Julien, and Charter also ran.

Winners at English Races.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Sporting Life to-day publishes a list of the winnings of owners of horses during the season of 1895. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild won £20,805; Mr. McCalmont, £15,011; Sir Blundel Maple, £12,777, and Lord Rosebery, £11,357. These four head the list. The Duke of Westminster, who is seventh on the list, won £10,400; Mrs. Langtry, £2,210; Mr. M. F. Dwyer, £305; Mr. Richard Croker, £385, and Lord Dunraven, £185.

FOOTBALL GAMES THIS AFTERNOON.

—Pennington Seminary and the New-Jersey Athletic Club football teams are to line up this afternoon at 3, at Bayonne. The price of admission has been fixed at 50 cents, which includes the grand stand and clubhouse. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will stop all way trains at the club station, and the Consolidated Traction Company of Jersey City will run cars for one fare from Cortlandt and Desbrosses Street Ferries.

—Carlisle School Indians and the Young Men's Christian Association team play at Manhattan Field this afternoon. The Indians prove good stayers in football contests, and the New-Yorkers will have to work very hard to win. The game will begin at 2:30. During the game Manager Irwin of the New-York Baseball Club will reproduce the plays in the University of Pennsylvania-Cornell game upon a new score board.

—To-day's game at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, between Polytechnic Institute and Brooklyn High School will be called at 2:30 P. M. The teams are apparently evenly matched, and, as in two years each has won a game, the contest ought to be a lively one.

—The Orange and Elizabeth Athletic Club teams play their closing game of the season at Orange to-day at 3 P. M. Trains from Barclay Street or Christopher Street at 1:30 and 2:30 will stop at the entrance to the Orange Oval.

New-Yorkers Off for San Francisco.

While the Horse Show was in progress a delegation from San Francisco came to town. The Californians were here to make arrangements for their show, which begins next Tuesday. They secured the services of three local experts as judges in the heavy-harness class. Francis T. Underhill, Richard F. Cannon, and H. K. Bloodgood, the men selected to pass on the merits of the high-steppers, the tandems, and the four-in-hands, started on Tuesday night for San Francisco. Samuel W. Taylor, Jr., editor of The Rider and Driver, which gives special attention to horse shows, will also be at the Golden Gate City next week as the guest of the association. He left here yesterday afternoon, and, going by a faster train than Messrs. Underhill, Cannon, and Bloodgood, will reach San Francisco at the same time they do. The exhibit of the various types of horses on the Pacific slope attracts as much attention as our annual function here, and, like the New-York show, is favored by the patronage of the fashionable world.

Ex-Mayor Grant to Visit Baldwin.

NEWARK, Nov. 27.—Henry S. Baldwin, whose feet were crushed by a train at the Roseville Station yesterday morning, necessitating amputation, is still at the City Hospital. The doctors say he will recover.

Ex-Mayor Grant of New-York, who is receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank, of which Mr. Baldwin was Actuary, is expected to visit Mr. Baldwin to-morrow to discuss important matters connected with the bank's business.

Proposes to Raise the Tariff.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—United States Senator Perkins, in discussing the threatened invasion of this country with cheap Japanese goods, said: "The matter ought to be taken up by the next Congress. I think I voice the sentiments of the anti-protectionists when I say that some change is necessary in the tariff which will give the Government revenue. Even the tariff-for-revenue citizens must want a change."

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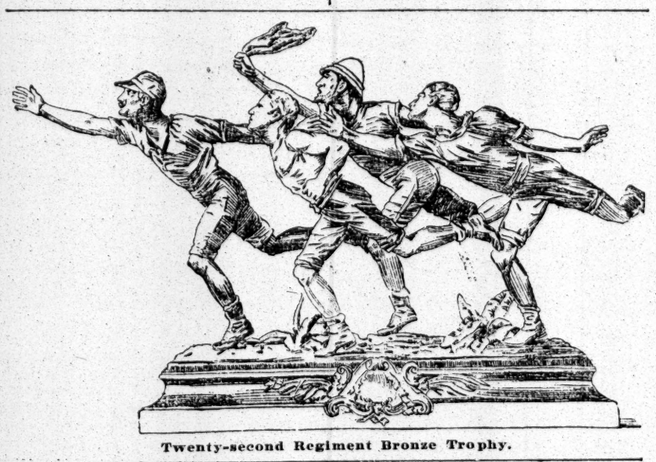

Twenty-second Regiment Bronze Trophy.

Bicycles.

Its steam is red.

To-morrow a party of experienced travelers employed by Morgan & Wright, Chicago, will reach this city on a special car, which, between November 18 and the day before Christmas, is expected to carry them into about fifty principal cities between Canada and the Gulf, and the Atlantic Coast and Missouri River.

The cycling public of New-York and Brooklyn is invited to an informal reception on car "Wanderer," at Grand Central Station, 42d St., to-morrow and Saturday evenings, from 7:30 to 10. Souvenirs for ladies.

The purpose is to show bicycle dealers and riders, by actual demonstration, the simplicity of the Morgan & Wright quick-repair tire. This tire is a distinct improvement upon previous ideas. It enables the bicycle rider to make a PERMANENT REPAIR at the roadside, WITHIN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT HURRYING.

This quick-repair tire is easily distinguished by its red-valve stem. All riders are invited to ask Morgan & Wright, Chicago, for a beautiful pamphlet (illustrated from life) describing the idea. Meantime don't forget the household phrase—

MORGAN & WRIGHT TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES

Dunraven's Unfortunate Pamphlet.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Times to-day publishes a special article summarizing the history of the America's Cup contest of 1895. Most of what the article says has been said before, but, in the course of its history, The Times declares that the injudicious wording of the New-York Yacht Club's acceptance of the challenge of Mr. Rose afforded a great temptation to make an answering statement, but it is regrettable that Lord Dunraven issued his pamphlet. The New-York Yacht Club, it is added, can hardly make a rejoinder without the presence of Lord Dunraven or his witnesses at the inquiry. A court of inquiry with witnesses on one side only could not expect its decision to carry the weight of a considered verdict.

Bicycles.

BARGAINS IN

CRESCENT BICYCLES.

We have a limited number of Second-Hand and Shopworn WHEELS,

All 1895 Models,

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Men, Youths, and Women, which we will dispose of at

LOW FIGURES.

May be seen at our Salesrooms,

35 BARCLAY ST.

WESTERN WHEEL WORKS.

We have a few Bargains in

95 Clevelands,

almost as good as new, which we will sell for cash.

H. A. LOZIER & CO., 337 Broadway.

Dr. Rice in Bad Shape.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 27.—The race horse Dr. Rice, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap in 1894, will probably never race again. It was found on Monday that he had a bad leg, which was fired. When the veterinary surgeon went to work at him the stallion struggled against being thrown, and in some way wrenched his spine. After the firing had been accomplished the horse caught cold. He is unable to rise to his feet, and now is strung up in a sling at his stable, on Dayton Avenue.

The Yale-Princeton Receipts.

The total receipts of last Saturday's big football game were made public yesterday. The amount is $38,005.50. This sum, minus the expenses, ($8,467.47,) leaves $14,769 for each college.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady desires situation for a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; three years' best city reference from present employer. Call, Wednesday, between 10 and 12, at 20 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; best of references; last employer can be seen; no objection to the country. D. C., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; six years' very best city references; last employer seen. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Will assist with waiting or plain sewing; thoroughly competent; private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. 208 East 38th St., Barker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid, assisting as lady's maid; willing and obliging; can give satisfactory reference as to the above. Ruiston, 906 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good reference. K. S., 862 3d Av.; ring bell twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swiss girl as chambermaid and sewer; best references. E. F., care of Mrs. Fuchs, 435 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—French girl as chambermaid or waitress; private family; good references. Reinert, 119 West 33d St.

CHAMBERWORK.—By respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference. Burke, 554 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress, or can do general housework; best reference. Call, two days, 459 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Good reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 9 Lexington Av. A. V.

Companions.

COMPANION or GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as companion or governess; teaches music, French, embroideries. M. B., 243 West 125th St.

Cooks.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—By French couple together; wife is first-class cook in all branches, (equal cordon bleu;) husband as useful man; both competent and entirely reliable; ten years' highest references. Francois, Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two highly recommended girls, together; one cook and coarse washer; other chambermaid and waitress. Call, Friday, from 10 to 12, at 21 East 42d St., basement.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands soups, fish, sauces, meats, poultry, game, entrées, desserts, creams, jellies, pastry; first-class baker; best reference. 215 West 18th St., one flight up, right.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. M. T., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good cook and baker in a private family; understands her business; city reference; wages, $20. S. S., Box 230 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as cook and laundress, and one as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. 247 West 30th St., McCaffery's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. L. M., 107 East 63d St.

COOK.—Thanksgiving dinner; a first-class Swedish cook, to go out by the day; dinner and luncheon a specialty; best references. Mrs. Lundstrom, 592 3d Av.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Two sisters; both competent and reliable in their duties; in private family; willing, obliging; excellent personal reference. First-Class, Box 311 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 620 5th Av.

COOK.—First-class; understands cooking in all branches; willing and obliging; best city personal references; wages, $30 or $35. K. M., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook for lunch and dinner parties, or by day in private families. Mrs. Augusta Skoglund, 235 East 38th St.

COOK.—By a reliable woman; understands all kinds of fine cooking and baking; in private family; best city reference. S. D., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; understands Vienna and French cooking; no washing; Christian private family; best city reference. Cook, 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By a good cook in a small private family; four years' best city references. 118 East 53d St.; ring Kelley's bell.

COOK.—By a competent person; has best city reference; assist with washing. 113 East 45th St.; ring basement bell.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as excellent cook; city or country; good references; wages, $30 to $35. 713 7th Av., top bell.

COOK.—By girl as cook; will do washing; good personal references. 306 East 66th St., second bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook, day or week; dinners or suppers; excellent city references. 65 West 14th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; by day; get up dinners or luncheon parties; city references. 430 4th Av.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; in private family; first-class city references. M. G., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; personal city reference. S., Box 316 Tomes, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; personal reference from last employer. 209 East 33d St.; McCallum's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Over 20 years in business; tailor-made suits, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low; by the day, $4; also remodeling. Mrs. Smyth, 940 6th Av., near 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Theatrical costumes copied or duplicated by experienced dressmaker; terms, $3 per day, at home or out. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class, perfect dressmaker, being formerly in business for herself; few customers by the day; best references. 249 East 51st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; French; day or week; private families; first-class cutting, fitting, trimming, arrangements of dress; best references; terms moderate. 266 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; perfect fitter and stylish trimmer; by the day; terms moderate. Miss Kegan, 130 West 17th St.; no cards.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; home or out by the day; will cut and fit waists for 35c.; trim them if necessary; skirts, $1. 1,020 2d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, permanent place; highest city references. Artist, 152 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Work at home or day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel, or make into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hulh, 488 Amsterdam Av., store.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by day; in private family; terms moderate. 309 East 38th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German kindergartnerin to grown or little children; take full charge; highest city reference. E. M., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting or resident governess; very successful w. n backward children. Successful, Box 175, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an intelligent North German nursery governess, to growing children; best references. 151 East 56th St., H. Herb.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young Parisienne; music and drawing; best city reference. Governess, care of Mrs. Brunow, 200 West 98th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young woman as working housekeeper; bachelor or widower; no objection to children. Housekeeper, care of Mr. Nelson, 216 East 28th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant woman, (with a daughter,) as working housekeeper; city references. Box 66, 506 Columbus Av.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By Scotchwoman to do housework; willing to assist with children or do chamberwork and washing; city or country; best city reference. M., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By willing, neat German Protestant; good, quick general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent woman for general housework; city or country; home more than wages; city reference. 531 3d Av.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a Protestant English girl as first kitchenmaid in private family; no objection under chef; first-class personal city reference. Apply, for two days, Dawson, 704 8th Av.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid or chambermaid. B. E., 102 West 26th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; speaks English; understands hairdressing, dressmaking, and packing; best city references; would like family going to Europe or Mediterranean tour this Winter. Miss Boffard, 208 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class lady's maid; German; speaks French and English; good hairdresser, packer, and sailor; best city personal references; four years last place. Q. T., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; speaks English; experienced traveler; hairdresser; good packer; manicure; three years' references from Americans. Mlle. Galland, 154 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German as maid to growing miss or lady; excellent dressmaker, hairdresser; all kinds of sewing; city reference. T. R., 821 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; speaks English; experienced traveler, hairdresser; good packer, manicure; three years' reference from American. H. G., 116 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 38th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. C., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French person as lady's maid, dressmaker, and hairdresser; speaks English; good packer; city references. M. R., 137 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent woman; understands all her duties; best city references. E., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish lady's maid; experienced traveler, hairdresser, masseuse; best city references. G., 245 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; competent dressmaker, packer, traveler; city or country; good references. 224 East 52d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced American woman as lady's maid; best city personal references. R., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent hairdresser; good dressmaker and packer. Maria, 243 West 39th St.

MAID, &c.—By a young woman as maid and chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with waiting; good reference. 312 East 31st St.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid or seamstress. Can be seen, for two days, at present employer's, 47 East 53d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business well; best city reference. 429 West 52d St., Mulherran's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant laundress to do work last of week; shirts, collars, or would do other work; reference. 211 East 26th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as first-class laundress; private family; five years' very best city references; last employer seen. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; five years' city reference. 417 West 31st St. Mrs. Cooper.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; one year's best city reference. 564 Lexington Av., Byrnes's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as laundress in private family; city reference given. 234 East 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress in a private family. 1 Union Court.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By a young French girl, just landed, does not speak English, as nurse and to do light chamberwork. 363 7th Av.

NURSE.—By a first-class nurse, to take entire charge of bottle baby; best references. 235 East 29th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Experienced in any kind of sickness; now disengaged, with hospital training; physicians' and families' references; terms moderate. 201 West 43d St., care Smith.

NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge of infant or child; good seamstress; best city reference. 134 West 28th St., third floor.

NURSE.—By North of Ireland Protestant as nurse to children; good sewer. Call at present employer's, from 9 to 12 A. M., 45 5th Av.

NURSE or MAID.—By young French girl as nurse or maid. Write to present employer's, Elise De Encretaz, 724 5th Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a first-class parlormaid or chambermaid; will assist with washing; best city references. 157 East 33d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—In private family; fully competent to take charge of dining room; salads, wines, flowers, carving, &c.; best city reference. D., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as waitress and chambermaid; willing, obliging; city references. Call, Wednesday morning, at 140 West 53d St.

WAITRESS.—By German young woman; capable of taking full charge of dining-room; or would take job for Thanksgiving; city reference. 208 East 27th St.

WAITRESS.—Understands the charge of dining room and table, serving of wines and salads; can carve; wages, $22; best city references. J., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; capable to take butler's place; willing and obliging; four years' city reference; last employer can be seen. A. T., Box 886 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in every respect; would assist with chamberwork; best city reference. M. M., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes situation for a competent waitress, who has lived with her five years. Apply, two days, 710 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By competent Swedish waitress; has the best city references from former and late employer. 257 West 324 St., Jackobson.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a reliable woman, family washing; best accommodations; first-class reference. Mrs. Christie, 208 West 67th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUSE.—A finishing graduate returned from two years in Europe will continue to treat ladies at their residences. Miss Otth, 125 Clinton Place, Room 6.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few private customers at her home or out. Miss Helene, 216 7th Av., near 22d St.

OFFICE WORKER.—Not afraid of hard work; good penman; moderate salary. Penman, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Not afraid of hard work; good penman; references. Box 175, 152 6th Av.

USEFUL GIRL.—By a young girl, lately landed, to assist with children and make herself generally useful. 145 East 32d St., fourth bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By first-class Swedish couple; both thoroughly competent; wife gets up dinners and luncheon parties; do marketing and take full charge; where kitchenmaid is kept; have the best city reference; city or country. 430 4th Av.

BUTLER, VALET, &c.—By a thoroughly reliable young man as butler, valet, and general indoor servant; understands all connected with inside duties, as reference can certify; best city reference. F., 242 East 27th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; competent; private family; well recommended; dinner parties and cleaning; sober and industrious; willing and obliging; aged 32; first-class city references. D. B., 224 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; competent; private family; well recommended for dinner parties and cleaning silver; sober and industrious; willing and obliging; age, 32; first-class city references. E. G., 224 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman as butler or second man; thoroughly competent; French and city references. D. V., care of Y. M. C. A., 114 West 21st St.

BUTLER.—By first-class English butler, where second man or parlormaid is kept; best city references as to honesty, sobriety, and ability. B. O., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

FATHER AND DAUGHTER DISAPPEAR

Dr. Rice of New-Brunswick Resists Efforts to Take Away His Child—May Be on Their Way to Europe.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 27.—The trouble in the family of Dr. J. Warren Rice has culminated in the doctor leaving this city with his daughter Helen. Some months ago Dr. Rice went to Europe with the idea that his mental health would be restored. Unfortunately it was not. His wife is ill and incapacitated from looking after her family affairs.

The doctor proposed putting his wife in a sanitarium and taking his daughter to Europe to place her in a school. With this end in view he advertised to sell his house and household effects last week. The mother of Mrs. Rice stopped the sale, and, with an idea of having a guardian appointed for Helen, secured a writ of habeas corpus from Chancellor McGill to produce her before him on Saturday last. Instead of complying with the order the doctor went to New-York, but was induced to return here with his wife. An order was then served on him, ordering him to bring his daughter into court next Saturday. Mrs. Loyal T. Ives was appointed Helen's guardian temporarily.

To-day the doctor and his daughter disappeared, and it is thought they are on their way to Europe.

ASBURY PARK GOVERNMENT ILLEGAL

The Borough Act of New-Jersey Declared Unconstitutional.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 27.—Judgment was to-day entered in the Supreme Court, on an opinion given by Chief Justice Beasley, against the Borough of Cape May Point. The order is of ouster, and declares the borough government illegal and without warrant, in that the law under which it was organized was not constitutional.

Only a few small boroughs are affected by the decision, as the law was challenged almost as soon as it was passed, in 1891, and County Judges have refused to sign applications for elections under the law. The boroughs of the State, with few exceptions, are organized under the law of 1878, which has stood the test of a contest to and through the court of last resort.

Cape May Point is the Summer home of ex-President Harrison and John Wanamaker.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 27.—The decision of the New-Jersey Supreme Court, declaring the General Borough act of 1891 unconstitutional, will wipe out the present Municipal Governments of Asbury Park, Bradley Beach, Point Pleasant, Spring Lake, North Spring Lake, and other towns in this county, organized under that act.

Fortunately, however, the judgment of the court has not been entered, and until that is done the boroughs affected will have a legal standing.

The Supreme Court decision declares that the power to organize boroughs and other municipalities is vested solely in the Legislature, and not in the acts of the voters of a municipality, although sanctioned by County Judges, as is required by the borough law of 1891.

The decision will, if the judgment is entered before the Legislature meets, throw Asbury Park back again into Neptune Township, and will wipe out the entire Municipal Government. It will be impossible for the town to reorganize under the borough law of 1878, that act having been repealed by the 1891 measure.

There is a strong inclination to cut away from the limited form of borough government and reorganize under the law governing third-class cities.

BALL ENDED WITH FLORAL GERMAN

A Successful Benefit for the New-Rochelle Hospital.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The ball held this evening in Miss Morse's school for the benefit of the New-Rochelle Hospital yielded over $5,000. It was also very successful socially.

The members of the Reception Committee were Mrs. John William Boothby, Mrs. Robert C. Black, Mrs. Harrison G. O. Dunham, Mrs. James Dwight Foot, Mrs. Henry Holt, Mrs. Richard Lathers, Jr., Mrs. Newbury D. Lawton, Mrs. S. B. Lockwood, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Mrs. Henry D. Phelps, and Mrs. Frederic Remington. The ushers were Ralph Fisher, George Albro, L. Percy Jones, and Thomas Vinton.

The ball ended with a floral german led by L. Percy Jones and Mrs. John William Boothby. The favors were flowers and floral pins.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Pitt, Miss Leeds, Miss H. Albro, Mrs. Walter H. Page, Mrs. C. H. Coffin, E. H. Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. Sands K. Gorham, Miss Belle Gorham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Osman Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Barrett, Mrs. J. T. Stage, Mrs. Hazen Morse, Edward Fisher, Miss Petham, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hazen, Miss Edith C. Hazen, Miss Cox, Miss Belle Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Wilson, Miss McKellar, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Loomis, Clinton Noyes, and J. L. Burley.

ATE ONE OF THEIR ASSOCIATES

Terrible Story of Shipwreck Told by Henry Doehrman.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 27.—Henry Doehrman was arrested last night. He has several times within the last few days threatened to kill himself. Doehman came from Germany three years ago. He attended the World's Fair at Chicago, and from there he made a tour of South American countries.

A few months ago he started back to the United States. The vessel upon which he was returning encountered a storm and was wrecked. Doehrman and six others were the only survivors of the entire crew and list of passengers.

On the fourteenth day it was decided by the shipwrecked men that one of them must die and be eaten by the other five. They cast lots, and it fell upon an Italian to be the victim. The man accepted his fate and cut his own throat. Then his body was eaten by the famished men. Three days later a passing vessel picked them up.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
A novel display of useful Holiday Gifts. Select now for first choice.
45 WEST 23D STREET.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 30 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM for Italy, per steamship Ems, via Naples, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Umbria";) at 10:30 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands and Martinique, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle;") at 10 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Kilburn, (letters must be directed "per Kilburn";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 10 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Galileo; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana";) at 12 M for Jamaica and Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus";) at 1 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Geo. Dumois, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, Puerto Cortez, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Geo. Dumois";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for St. Kitts, Barbardos, and Demerara, per steamship Muriel; at *3 PM for Bluefields and Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *7 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Mowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 7 and up to Dec. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
1. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50, round trip, $95 and $100.
Saale, Tu., Dec. 3, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 AM | Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Dec. 17, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Ems, Nov. 30, 11 AM | **Norm'nia, Jan. 8, 11 AM
†Kai'r W.II., Dec. 7, 11 AM | †Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM
†Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM | †Kai'r W.II., Ja. 22, 10 AM
**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, Northern German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.
37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris.)
Augusta Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 A. M.
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (5 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FURST BISMARCK will leave New-York January 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the
WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
PARIS.....Dec. 4 | PARIS.....Dec. 25
ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 11 | ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 1
ST. PAUL.....Dec. 18 | ST. PAUL.....Jan. 8

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
WESTERNLA'D..Dec. 4 | KENSINGTON..Dec. 18
NOORDLAND..Dec. 11 | FRIESLAND.....Dec. 25
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

Parties under personal escort from New-York, Jan. 8, 22, Feb. 12, 19, 29. See HOLY LAND. Programmes. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,223 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasbagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. P. A.
O. S. S. Co. N. Pier 35 N. R. F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
C. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. F. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Nov. 30, 2 P. M. | Etruria, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.
Lucania, Dec. 7, 9 A. M. | Campania, Dec. 21, 9 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

A CRUISE to the MEDITERRANEAN
By specially chartered steamer, "Friesland," (7,116 tons,) Jan. 29, 1896, visiting **Bermuda, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo;** 10 days in **Palestine; Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Nice;** only $350 and up, excursions, fees, etc., included. Send for programme.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Dec. 4, 7 AM | Teutonic.....Jan. 1
Britannic, Dec. 11, 2 PM | Britannic.....Jan. 8
Majestic, Dec. 17, 11 AM | Majestic.....Jan. 15
Germanic, Dec. 25, Noon | Germanic.....Jan. 22
To Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Nov. 30, 2 P.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclе...Sat., Dec. 7, 7 A.M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E.R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Nov. 29
SEMINOLE.....Monday, Dec. 2

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Our New Steamer
COMANCHE
will sail for CHARLESTON AND JACKSONVILLE WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 3 P. M.
Steamers have first-class accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. F. and P. Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agent, 391 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.....Dec. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Dec. 21, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Dec. 31, 3 P. M.
AFRIDI.....Jan. 9, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.) THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
ADVANCE, Nov. 30. FINANCE, Dec. 10
For rates of freight and passage, apply to the General Agents,
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 35 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., & Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida.
SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA FAIR.
Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N.Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago, 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily, for Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily, for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Ry. via Lyons and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Roads. The only line running all night trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch light.
Ticket and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 21 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Co.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at Stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RR.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 125 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In Effect Nov. 17, 1895.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5.25 A. M., Cincinnati 6.40 A. M., Indianapolis 8.00 A. M., Louisville 11.50 A. M., St. Louis 3.00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.
FOR ATLANTA EXPOSITION.
Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 11:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M., 12:15 night, daily; via ATLANTIC COAST LINE, 9:30 A. M. daily; via SEABOARD AIR LINE 3:20 and 9:00 P. M. daily; via CAPE CHARLES ROUTE, 8:00 A. M. week days, and 8:00 P. M. daily.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 8, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, Express 5:00 P. M. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days. Buffet Parlor Car through to Atlantic City.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 960 Fulton Street, 78 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895,
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:10 (10:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton 9:10 A. M., 1:19, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.
For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car,) 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30, (Dining Car,) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 4 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 261 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car. Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman

A.C. BERNHEIM VINDICATED

New Light on the Wrongdoing in the Firm of Skehan & Bernheim.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM M. IVINS

The Memory of the Partner First Accused Is Cleared—Accusations Against Skehan, Who Committed Suicide.

Friends of J. B. Skehan, senior member of the firm of J. B. Skehan & Co., brokers, 16 Broad Street, who committed suicide at Montclair, N. J., Tuesday, gave as an explanation of the act that Mr. Skehan had worried over the "business irregularities" of the late A. C. Bernheim, who was at the time of his death a partner in the firm of Skehan & Bernheim.

Mr. Bernheim, who had hosts of friends, and, although only twenty-nine years old, had become prominent in politics, literature, and business, died last July. It was hard for any one who had known him to believe the stories in circulation some time later, founded on court proceedings, in which he was accused of wrongfully using about $300,000 of the firm's money for enterprises in which he was interested.

The case is now put in a different light. Impelled by the willingness to make the wrong of which Mr. Bernheim was accused the cause of Mr. Skehan's suicide, Mr. William M. Ivins, counsel for Mr. Bernheim's administrator, yesterday made a statement in which he vindicated Mr. Bernheim's memory.

According to Mr. Ivins, it was Mr. Skehan, not Mr. Bernheim, who overdrew accounts; Mr. Skehan, not Mr. Bernheim, who was guilty of double dealing and deception. Mr. Ivins cites a new partnership agreement in which Mr. Skehan admitted having overdrawn his account $52,000 and arranged for gradual repayment. Of this partnership agreement, Mr. Ivins has a copy. He says Mr. Skehan, who, after his partner's death, had possession of nearly all the partnership papers, not long ago denied the existence of any such partnership agreement.

Mr. Ivins's Statement.

The statement of Mr. Ivins follows:

I very much regret that Mr. Skehan's friends should have seen fit to attribute his death in any way to the acts of Mr. A. C. Bernheim.

Both Mr. Skehan and Mr. Bernheim being dead, it would have been infinitely better for all concerned if Mr. Skehan's friends had not been guilty of this act of unwisdom and indelicacy. Under the circumstances, it becomes absolutely necessary, in order that justice may be done Mr. Bernheim, to state the actual facts and tell the whole truth. If Mr. Skehan had lived, the truth would ultimately have been known at the proper time, through proceedings in the courts, in the usual and regular way, and it is because of this that I have steadily recommended Mr. Bernheim's father and brothers not to talk about these matters to the newspapers, although I knew that in the interim Mr. Bernheim's memory must suffer. The time, however, has now come in which to tell the naked truth.

The first fact is that Mr. Bernheim should never have engaged in business at all. He was a man of marked ability, of great energy, one of the most charming and attractive personalities I ever knew; and this is evidenced by the fact that he made friends on every hand, and for a young man had attained a position in New-York which was altogether rare, and altogether enviable. There have been few greater shock than that which was received by his friends first at the time of his death, which was from natural causes, and afterward when the statement was publicly made that he had been faithless to his trust.

As I have said, those who knew him intimately know that he ought not to have gone into business. His tastes were those of the scholar and not of the business man. He was eminently fitted for a professorial chair, and for all forms of public activity, but he was not of the stuff to make a successful business man, because he was altogether too unselfish and unsuspicious to withstand the suggestions of others in whose superior judgment he believed in regard to business matters.

He was induced to go into business by Mr. Skehan during the Fall of 1892, the firm to be organized as the beginning of 1893. Mr. Skehan had had a very considerable experience in stock speculations, was an extremely keen, shrewd, suggestive and insinuating man. He entirely won Mr. Bernheim's confidence and led Mr. Bernheim to believe that in could make a firm which, with Mr. Bernheim's money and his (Skehan's) experience, would do well, and the thought ahead between the brothers, and Mr. Bernheim, Sr., was induced to consent to this line of business. At this time Mr. Skehan and Mr. Marquand were already in business together in a small way, their firm being Marquand & Skehan.

Terms of the Partnership.

Terms of the Partnership.

Mr. Bernheim agreed to go into the firm and on the 1st of January, 1893, the new concern was started with a capital of $300,000, of which Mr. Bernheim contributed $150,000. Mr. Skehan was to contribute $150,000 and was to have a salary of $10,000 a year. Mr. Bernheim one-half of his profits, after deducting 6 per cent. interest on the capital invested by each. Mr. Skehan was largely involved with customers of the concern in joint accounts in the purchase and sale of securities, and that it is a very difficult matter to ascertain the exact liability of the copartnership in joint accounts, if any.

Since the formation of the firm of J. B. Skehan & Co. it is asserted, the firm prosecuted a successful business, and did not contract in the course of business any debts or liabilities which it was not able to meet, but it is declared that Mr. Skehan appropriated to his own use the business of the copartnership, and, in violation of the contract, given the absolute supervision of all its business transactions, and Mr. Skehan agreed that he would take no action involving or affecting the firm without first having the consent of Mr. Bernheim's father.

Mr. Bernheim's Profitable Management.

Mr. Bernheim's Profitable Management.

It was upon these conditions that the business was continued. During the next year, 1894, the business was entirely under Mr. Bernheim's management, and different results were shown, and a very handsome profit of $85,000 was realized.

Mr. Bernheim in the meantime had not liquidated his syndicate matter, and the condition of his own firm had resulted in involving his accounts and in postponing settlements. However, in the early part of 1894, for the purpose of effecting a settlement, Mr. Bernheim attended a series of hearings before a referee, who had been appointed in an action brought by Mr. Bernheim himself, as plaintiff, for the judicial liquidation of the affairs of the syndicate, and for the settlement of Mr. Bernheim's interests and commissions as trustee upon transactions involving upward of $3,000,000, and which had involved practically all of Mr. Bernheim's time for five or six years. Mr. Bernheim's matter is still pending, when Mr. Bernheim died, and it is impossible for Mr. Bernheim's administrator at this time to say what the condition of that account is until after the hearings have been concluded, another of which is fixed for the 30th of November, and for the purpose of which commissions were allowable to Mr. Bernheim, dependent upon which the account will be indebted to Mr. Bernheim or Mr. Bernheim indebted to the account as the result of the hearings. Subsequent to the date of the death of Mr. Bernheim he distributed the entire fund with the exception of some $90,000, from which were to be deducted, when collected, the commissions, estimated at $50,000, and other charges, leaving, in fact, considerably less, and for the payment of which Mr. Bernheim's estate is holding available funds.

Mr. Bernheim was conducting the business, involving, as referred to, his fortune against the speculative and unsound ideas of Mr. Skehan, and that Mr. Skehan was constantly urging upon him the investment of the commissions earned in the syndicate matter in the firm, and that Mr. Bernheim, overpersuaded in the early part of 1894, to the extent of $150,000 in the firm, and having been utterly unable for a month or more to attend to devote any attention whatever to the affairs, the doctors having absolutely prohibited all talk of business with him, evidently left Mr. Skehan to conduct the business of the firm as he saw fit.

Disastrous Operations While Mr. Bernheim Was Ill.

During the month of July, without Mr. Bernheim's knowledge, while he was lying on his bed of sickness, Mr. Skehan caused to be carried to the account of Mr. Bernheim a loss of $30,000 on the Sugar deal, which had been originally charged to the account of Mr. Skehan, and which Mr. Skehan caused to be transferred to the account of Mr. Bernheim, and which Mr. Bernheim never knew of until after the death of Mr. Skehan, and which

Thursday
November 28-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

THANKSGIVING MEMORIES

How the Day Was Celebrated Years Ago in the Country.

PIES AND POULTRY PREPARED AHEAD

An Old Lady's Story of How One Thanksgiving Day Was Spoiled —Forgot Her Prayers and Lost Her Muff.

She was a sweet-faced little old lady, and she sat by the window yesterday thinking and looking out on one of the up-town side streets, where the children were playing, her head resting lightly on one hand.

It was in one of the pleasant, comfortable "homes" where so many old people have found an abiding place in their last days.

It is the kind of a home that has a somewhat melancholy significance to its occupants—a significance quite different from that of "home" as it is ordinarily used.

It does not mean to them the family ties, children, and grandchildren, but the lack of all this, the house, but the family heart not in it, to be alone in the world.

"And they don't like people to know they are in the 'home,'" says the matron. "Perhaps they have friends who put them in, but they have other friends who don't know it, and they keep it to themselves as much as they can."

Perhaps the little lady at the window was thinking of some of these things and of the real homes in which she had had a part on other Thanksgiving Days, but there was no sadness in the bright smile which she turned upon a visitor.

The outside door of this particular house opens directly into a big hall, or entrance room, carpeted and well furnished. The deep vestibule makes a nook at one side, between its wall and that of the adjoining apartment. There is just about room enough in it for one chair, and the window facing the street makes it very cozy.

The little lady sitting in the window showed almost girlishly pink cheeks as she turned around, very blue eyes, and soft white hair, which hung in odd little curls around her face.

"Thanksgiving, child?" she said. "Yes; I can remember a great many Thanksgiving Days. But there isn't much to tell about them. They are all alike; at some more people and at others more pies.

"Thanksgiving Day meant a great deal of work when I was a girl; but no one minded it. That was almost the best part of the fun. How busy we were the day before Thanksgiving! There wasn't a minute's time to think.

"Making pies? No, indeed; our pies were made long before that, and stood in long rows on the pantry shelves. The mince pies were so rich and the pantry so cold that they would keep all Winter, if we could lay in a large enough stock. We had our black fruit cake, which had to stand, to be at its best, ready for months, and the rich cookies, that were not much more than butter and sugar, had been baked weeks before.

"But we had the poultry to dress, the ducks, chickens, and turkey; the ten-egg sponge cake to make, and I don't know what else to do. The chickens were always cooked ready for the chicken pies the day before.

"I made the cake. Mother said that no one could beat the eggs so well. I had good, strong wrists. You see, I was a country girl.

"My complexion a country girl's complexion? Oh, my complexion was nothing. You should have seen my mother's! But she was careful. She never stepped outside the house without her sunbonnet, while I ran bareheaded all over the place. Perhaps it was the cooking. They did say we were the best cooks of any one around.

"And how tired I was the night before Thanksgiving Day! I think I was asleep before I could fairly plump down on to the featherbed. I always thought it was that that gave me a very unthankful Thanksgiving Day once.

"I was so tired and so sleepy and it was so cold that I hurried about undressing and was asleep before I knew it. I didn't once think to say my prayers until the next morning. Then I was horrified. I had never done such a thing before in my life. I drew a long breath of relief, though, to think that it was morning and I had slept through the night safely.

"We were so busy all day that I didn't get a chance to tell mother. It was late when the dinner was cleared away, and then I was going sleighing.

"That wasn't so unusual as it was that I was going to be taken out in a young-lady fashion by one of the boys of the neighborhood. I thought I looked very nice that day, and I remember I prinked up in my room, putting on my hood, until my nose was pinker than my cheeks. Mother made me wear a warm sontag under my coat, and I had a new muff that I thought all the world of. It was the first one I had had since I was a little girl and carried a little black-and-white one, with a head on it.

"Well, we started all right, but it grew dark before we had been out long, dinner had been so late. I don't know whether it was the darkness or because we had not had much snow, but some way Johnnie, he was a neighbor of ours, and a friend of my brother—nearly upset the sleigh.

"As I threw up my hands to save myself, my muff flew violently into the air and off somewhere.

"Wasn't I angry when I had a chance to think! Johnnie hunted everywhere for it, but it was not to be found in the dark, and he were a good way from home.

"We used to have more snow and cold weather then than we do now, I think, and we had snow that night, and I didn't have my muff again that Winter. I always thought that it wouldn't have happened if I had remembered to say my prayers that night.

"And how I hated that boy! I never forgave him for being the instrument of my punishment.

"No; oh, no; I didn't marry him.

"Well, if he ever asked me, I said 'No.'"

NO LACK OF DINNERS FOR THE POOR

Thousands Will Be Fed and Services Held All Over the City.

Nearly all the public institutions and asylums and those of a semi-public character in this city have made elaborate preparations for dinner giving to-day. The Five Points House of Industry will give 250 children an old-time Thanksgiving dinner, and afterward throw open the doors for every man, woman, and child that applies.

At the Hebrew Orphan Asylum the 700 inmates will sit down to a feast of turkey and ice cream at noon, and at the House of the Good Shepherd 800 inmates will be bountifully fed.

Corps No. 4, Salvation Army, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, will give a dinner to the poor of Harlem. St. Bartholomew's Rescue Mission, at 207 East Forty-second Street, will provide dinner for 1,000 persons, to be served in the mission hall.

Union Thanksgiving services of churches and Sunday schools below Houston Street and east of the Bowery will be held in the morning at the Allen Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Rivington Street, near Orchard. Every one is invited.

Congregation Shaarai Tephila and Congregation Temple Israel will worship together in the synagogue of the former, in West Eighty-second Street. Dr. Joseph Silverman will deliver an address at 11 o'clock in Temple Emanu-El, on "The Ethics of American Patriotism."

The West End Synagogue will be open for a union Thanksgiving service at 4 P. M., to which the congregation has invited the Temple Israel of Harlem and the Young Men's Hebrew Association. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Mendes of the West End Synagogue, the Rev. Dr. Harris of Temple Israel, and P. S. Menken.

Services appropriate to the day will be held at 11 o'clock in Broadway Tabernacle. Dr. Stevens will preach and Garrett's "Harvest Cantata" will be rendered by the choir and congegation.

At the West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, there will be a grand rally of the Fourth District Local Union in the evening, at 8 o'clock. There will be a missionary address by the Rev. Dr. Peter Strykker and special music by eminent soloists.

Permits to parade have been issued by the police for the following organizations: Only Original Hound Guards, Original Hounds, Phoenix Rangers, Baptist Boys' Colored Brigade, James Slip Rangers, Elm Rangers, Holden Rangers, Eagle Rangers, Perry Guards, Ham Guard Warriors, Alson Association, Peter J. Scanlon Rifles, Caroline Rangers, Flyaway Volunteers, and Grammar School, No. 54, Boys' Drum Corps.

A large crowd will undoubtedly visit the American Museum of Natural History, where Prof. Albert S. Bickmore will give a free illustrated lecture on "Manhattan Island and the Highlands."

A delightful feature of the day will be the distribution of flowers among 10,000 poor children by the Moderation Society. Seven thousand chrysanthemums have been sent by James R. Pitcher of Short Hills.

In the evening there will be a great many special entertainments. The New-York Quartet Club will give a concert and ball at 203 East Fifty-sixth Street. The eighteenth annual entertainment and reception of Company A, Irish-American Volunteers, will take place at 138 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Zion Lodge, No. 38, I. O. F. S. of I., will give an entertainment and reception at the Central Assembly Rooms, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue.

The Allen Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Sunday School holds a musical and literary entertainment at the church, 91 Rivington Street. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Children's Christmas Fund.

Thanksgiving Day in Brooklyn.

Special Thanksgiving services will be held in the churches of Brooklyn to-day. The Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Col. H. W. Michell commanding, will parade to the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Clermont and Willoughby Avenues, where the Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson, the Chaplain of the regiment, will deliver a special Thanksgiving sermon. The Simpson Church Boys' Brigade will escort the militia.

One of the services of special interest will be that at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Bedford Avenue. Instead of decorating the church with flowers this year, there have been barrels of apples, potatoes, oranges, turnips, loaves of bread, cake, jellies, turkeys, and chickens sent to the church, and these will this afternoon be sent to the poor and St. John's Hospital.

County Treasurer Taylor yesterday presented every clerk in his office with a fine turkey.

Sheriff Buttling yesterday sent a van load of turkeys to the various police courts.

At Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington and Greene Avenues, a cantata, "The Singing Flower Garden," will be given.

TRYING TO IMPROVE SMALL ARMS

Changes Contemplated by Navy Department Experts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Navy Department experts have had much difficulty in securing an entirely satisfactory material for barrels for small arms. After many experiments, it has been decided that nothing superior to 4½ per cent. nickel steel can be secured. The life of a barrel with the type of rifling hitherto used will not exceed 3,000 rounds, as the rifling becomes worn and the accuracy of the gun is consequently seriously affected. A new form of rifling is to be tried in the hope that the life of the new small arm may be lengthened. The barrel of the arm will be materially lightened by reducing the thickness of the walls of the chamber and bore, in addition to a decrease in length from thirty to twenty-eight inches. These changes will not affect the velocity of the arm.

The experts propose a novelty in the shape of a rear sight in place of the usual bar sight ordinarily found on a military arm. This rear sight will, with the larger danger zone obtained with the flat trajectory, enable the experts to do away altogether with the adjustable sight, except for sharpshooting. It is now found that steel cleaning rods cannot be used on the new navy gun. They are apt to wear away the rifling at the muzzle very rapidly, and so destroy the accuracy of the piece. Those who handle this arm will be warned to clean the rifle as seldom as possible, using on such occasions a brass or wooden rod, or a leather thong, instead of a steel rod.

It is also likely that aluminium cannot be used for bands on the guns. No efficient method has yet been discovered for successfully blacking that metal. In place of aluminium, it is proposed to use bands of steel considerably lighter than those usually employed.

THE BRIDGE STAIRS AND PLATFORMS

President Howell's Comparative Statement of Their Width.

The Assembly Cities Committee will resume its investigation of the affairs of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge on Tuesday, Dec. 10. President James Howell has prepared a statement as to terminals, in which he says:

In the New-York station the widths of stairways from the incoming platforms are as follows: One is 12 feet wide, one 7 feet wide, and one 6 feet wide, a total of 25 feet. To the outgoing platform a similar width is provided. The platforms are 20 feet wide. In the old New-York station the width of stairs and passageways from or to the platform was 16 feet, and the platforms were from 6 to 16 feet wide. In the new Brooklyn station the widths of stairways from the incoming platform are as follows: One 11 feet wide, two 9 feet wide, and four 6 feet wide, a total width of 53 feet. To the outgoing platform the widths of stairs are as follows: One 9 feet wide, two 8 feet wide, and four 6 feet wide, a total width of 49 feet. The platforms are 20 feet wide. In the old Brooklyn station the total width of stairs and passageways from incoming platform was 20 feet, and to the outgoing platform the width in stairs and passageways was 26 feet. The platforms were 16 feet wide.

When asked what he had to be thankful for, President Howell yesterday said: "I am thankful for the general newspaper abuse I have received lately. This is my twenty-sixth year in public life, and I am thankful that I am still strong and healthy, although in my sixty-seventh year."

EELS MADE RIVERHEAD DARK

Three Hundred Pounds of Them Clog the Light Plant Water Wheel.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Nov. 27.—This village was in darkness for a time this evening. A mass of eels had clogged the water wheel which runs the Hallett electric light plant.

Hundreds visited the scene and helped to get the eels out of the machinery. It was more than an hour before the wheel was cleared.

More than 300 pounds of eels were taken from the machinery.

GREETED BY FRIENDS OF IRELAND

James F. Eagan, Who Served Nine Years in an English Prison, Is Here.

James F. Eagan, the Irish dynamiter who was arrested and served nine years in an English prison, arrived yesterday on the Teutonic. He was received by many members of the Limerick Men's Association and other friends.

He comes here to excite public sympathy and raise funds with which to proceed to release all the Irish political prisoners now held in English prisons.

Flint, Eddy & Co. Buy the Cairnie Hill.

The English steel ship Cairnie Hill, whose cargo took fire at the Congress Stores, Brooklyn, last Summer, and which was beached on Governor's Island, has been purchased by Flint, Eddy & Co. for $45,000. She will be sent to Bath, Me., where she will be converted into a four-masted clipper, and will then be put in the California trade under the American flag. It is said that she cost $250,000 to build. She is now in Erie Basin.

Coupons Lost in the Wreck.

Speyer & Co., bankers, have written to Controller Fitch that on Jan. 28 last the Deutsche Bank of Berlin forwarded to Knauth, Nachod & Kuehne coupons on New-York City bonds amounting to $2,550. These coupons went down in the wreck of the Elbe on Jan. 30, and Speyer & Co. ask that the Controller pay the amount called for by the coupons, the bankers to guarantee the city against loss. Controller Fitch referred the matter to Corporation Counsel Scott.

CASE OF THE EXJUSTICES

Messrs. Scott and Delafield's "Suggestion" of a Conspiracy.

QUINN'S COUNSEL SAYS IT IS UNTRUE

Justice Gaynor Quoted as Saying the Case Is One in Good Faith—Mr. Ridgway Explains His Conduct.

Justice William J. Gaynor of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, before whom was recently argued the question of the constitutionality of the law which legislated the old and discredited Police Justices in this city out of office, has referred to the counsel who then appeared before him a formal memorandum, or suggestion, of Lewis L. Delafield and Francis M. Scott to the effect that the whole case should be thrown out of court on the ground that it was fictitious and founded on a conspiracy.

Justice Gaynor has not yet given his opinion on the constitutionality of the law in question. He was quoted yesterday as saying that there was nothing in the case which had come before him to show it was not brought in good faith.

"How could any one suppose it could be otherwise?" Justice Gaynor was quoted as saying, "when such men as Noah Davis, George Hoadly, and William Sullivan were counsel in the matter?"

William Sullivan yesterday told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who interviewed him in his office in Brooklyn, that there had been nothing before him to show that the case was fictitious.

"All I have to say is that I know nothing of any collusion," said Mr. Sullivan. "Quinn, the man charged with abandonment, came to my office in the custody of City Marshal Murray and told me he was under arrest and was in Murray's charge. I looked at the papers and found what purported to be a warrant issued by John J. Ryan, formerly a Police Justice in New-York. I also found on the back of the warrant an indorsement by Police Justice Henry F. Haggerty of this city to the effect that the warrant could be executed in Brooklyn. Then I saw, of course, that Ryan must still claim to be a Police Justice, and to have the right to issue a warrant.

"Having, as I have said, found the proper indorsement on the warrant, I consulted with Quinn, my client. I advised him that he was illegally detained and that Mr. Ryan had no right to issue the warrant, and Judge Haggerty had no right to indorse it. This, I told him, was because of the provisions of Chapter 001 of the Laws of 1895, which terminated Judge Ryan's term of office at midnight of June 30, 1895. I told Quinn I could get him discharged on a writ of habeas corpus. I prepared in my office the petition for the writ, and meanwhile Marshal Murray telephoned for his counsel, Mr. Pincoff.

"I read the petition over to Quinn, and he read it, understood it, and signed it. Then I applied to Judge Gaynor for a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was served by me on the City Marshal and in Mr. Pincoff's presence. Then I gave Mr. Pincoff a copy of my application, and he prepared a return to the writ, setting forth that the law under which Judge Ryan was turned out of office was unconstitutional.

"It is untrue that I prepared, as Quinn charges, the return to the writ.

"That was done by Mr. Pincoff. There was ground for the petition for the writ of habeas corpus. The City Marshal took Quinn before Judge Gaynor. The Judge adjourned the hearing to the following week. Then the case was argued before Judge Gaynor by Quinn, Instead of a steel rod. Attorney Ridgway was present, and said he delegated the right to ex-Gov. Hoadly for the people, inasmuch as Mr. Hoadly was better acquainted with the laws at issue. Judge Gaynor reserved his decision.

"Mr. Delafield's conduct in this case, if what I am informed he has said and done is true, is unprofessional. He wants to keep any one and every one from assailing the constitutionality of the law which put Judge Ryan and his associates out of office. What right has he to take that position? Any one whose rights are affected by this law has the right to test its constitutionality.

"As I am informed, Murray and Quinn were served with subpoenas last Saturday to appear before the New-York Grand Jury. Instead, they were taken before Assistant District Attorney Lindsay and were privately examined by him, in the presence of Mr. Delafield. This was a wrong thing to do. Murray and Quinn were not subpoenaed to explain anything to Mr. Lindsay."

District Attorney James W. Ridgway of Brooklyn also made a statement yesterday, explaining his connection with the case. "It was late one afternoon," said Mr. Ridgway, "and I was alone in my office, when a young man called, saying he was from ex-Judge Noah Davis and Mr. Hoadly. He told me that he had secured a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Gaynor. I went before his Honor and informed him that it was a matter involving the constitutionality of the law under which the Magistrates of New-York City were appointed, and that as such eminent counsel had been employed in the case, I should like a day set for hearing. This he did. Afterward Mr. Hoadly asked to be allowed to represent me and I gave him the papers. He asked for a note of permission, and that I gave him also. That is all I know of the matter."

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay of this city said yesterday that he had made an investigation of the case, and had made a report to District Attorney Fellows. Mr. Lindsay declined to state the tenor of his report. He said no further action would be taken by the District Attorney.

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, speaking yesterday in explanation of why L. L. Delafield represented him in the effort to get Justice Gaynor to throw out the case which was brought to test the constitutionality of the removal of the Police Justices of this city, said that the fifteen Police Justices who were removed have each brought an action for $2,000 salary claimed to be due them for the quarter ending Oct. 1, and that the constitutionality of their removal can be tested in one of those cases as well as in any other way.

"The constitutionality of the law," said Mr. Scott, "can be better tested in one of these cases than in such a case as that made in Brooklyn. In the Brooklyn case a man named John Quinn was arrested for abandonment by a Brooklyn police official on a warrant issued by John J. Ryan, claiming to be a Police Justice in this city, which warrant was indorsed by Police Justice Haggerty of Brooklyn. The District Attorney had to uphold the legality of the arrest on a writ of habeas corpus, and he deputized ex-Gov. Hoadly of counsel for the old Police Justices to act for him. Mr. Pincoff, a partner of ex-Judge Noah Davis, another lawyer employed by the old Justices, represented the prisoner. Then we had counsel for the old Police Justices, the real parties in interest, arrayed against each other in a case where the question at issue is the constitutionality of a law which deprives their fifteen clients of $8,000 a year each in salary.

"Inasmuch as the question could be determined in the actions for salary already begun, when there could be no possible charge of collusion, I consented that Mr. Delafield should call the attention of Justice Gaynor to the matter, to the end that he refuse to take any action in the case before him."

Mr. Scott is of the opinion that, in view of all the circumstances, Justice Gaynor will throw the Brooklyn case out. When the suits of the old Police Justices for their salaries for the last quarter come up in this city Corporation Counsel Scott will demur to them on the ground that the old Police Justices were removed legally July 1.

Received Shelter and Died in the House

Charles H. Evans of 26 James Street was arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday, and remanded to await investigation into the cause of death of a woman known only as "Judge." According to Evans's story, the woman came to his house early yesterday morning, and asked for shelter. While he was getting breakfast she went into the next room, where he found her dead. He at once notified the police, who put him under arrest.

REFUSES TO PAY THE BILLS

Controller Fitch Holds that Bids Should Have Been Required for the Work Done.

Controller Fitch has refused to pay certain bills for work authorized by heads of some of the city departments on the ground that if they are not direct violations of Section 705, Chapter 368, Laws of 1894, they violate the section in spirit. This law provides that all work amounting to $1,000 or over must be let by bids.

One of the bills is for $1,078.16 from Sinnermeyer & Parry for furnishing an engine house in West Forty-third Street. The work was authorized by the Fire Department, and no bids were received for it. The Controller has refused to pay the bill, and has referred the matter to the Corporation Counsel.

Two of the other bills are from Max Gombossy for painting the interior and exterior of the building on Pier A. The bill for painting the interior is $355, and the bill for painting the exterior is $840, a total of $1,195. The Controller withholds payment on the ground that the Dock Board practically evaded the law in giving the work out in parcels.

The Street Cleaning Department bought three water trucks from the Studebaker Company at $315 each. The department repeated this order for trucks at different dates until the aggregate bills amounted to $4,725. The Controller also regards this as an evasion of the law, and has referred the question to Corporation Counsel Scott.

POOR WORK AT RIKER'S ISLAND

TESTIMONY THAT A CRIB BUILT ON MUD IS SLIDING AWAY.

Repairs Have Already Been Made Three Times, the Commissioners of Accounts Learn.

Otto H. Kline, a civil engineer, was the first witness of importance called by the Commissioners of Accounts in the investigation of the Dock Board yesterday. He said that he had inspected the work on the crib at Riker's Island.

"Was there anything the matter with the work?" asked Commissioner Terry.

"I should say there was," he replied. "It was built on top of mud, without anchors. It sank as soon as the weight was increased. The work done sank twice out of sight."

The crib at Riker's Island is 4,800 feet long, cost the city, Commissioner Terry said, $132,157, and is now practically worthless.

This condition was due to faulty construction, according to the witness, the contractor not being allowed to dredge for a flat bottom.

In the witness's opinion, the mud should have been dredged so as to give the crib a solid foundation, but placed on the mud, and at the same angle with it, the inevitable result was the slipping of the crib into the water.

On cross-examination the witness testified that he had been employed as an inspector on the work, and had passed it as being done according to specifications made by the Dock Department. The witness thought a regularly built crib on a solid foundation would have cost twice as much.

Peter A. Nostrand, a surveyor employed by the Commissioners of Accounts, explained the matter technically, and stated that the crib had slipped from thirty-nine to forty-five feet, and that the first and second repairs had done the same thing.

Drawings and photographs were produced which showed the present condition and the extent of the third repairs, which have been recently made.

Collin McLean, the contractor who did the work on the Riker's Island crib, was next called. He said that the crib and bulkhead had no proper foundation. The bottom being of mud, dredging was needed to place the crib on a level bottom. The board would not permit the dredging unless Mr. McLean wished to do the work at his own expense.

Q.—Was there not an intimation made to you that you should withdraw your bid? A.—Indirectly there was some talk.

Q.—What was that talk; was there not a statement made to you that Mr. James D. Leary would give you $20,000 if you would withdraw your bid? A.—I never heard that.

Q.—Now, who was responsible for the building of this defective crib? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Were you to blame? A.—No.

Q.—Then who? the engineers? A.—Yes.

John M. Stewart, the next witness, was questioned as to the placing of fifty bags of cement in a hole that was discovered under the bulkhead wall.

Commissioner Terry then stated that he had hired a diver to go down alongside the crib to examine the condition of it, and that, getting wind of this, somebody told Stewart, the engineer in charge there, to get his men to throw bags of cement into a large hole that was found.

Mr. Terry wanted to know from Stewart who it was told him to do so. Stewart finally said that nobody told him to do so; he merely did it so that the diver might not misrepresent things.

"But what was there to misrepresent?" queried Commissioner Terry.

"I don't know; I thought he might mistake mud for 'hard pan.'"

"But a witness at the last hearing testified to having dropped fifty bags of cement, and he said that one bag disappeared after the other. Would 'hard pan' permit that?"

"No."

On cross-examination, Mr. Stewart said he thought the crib did the work it was intended to do, and that that was all to be expected of it.

The hearing was then adjourned until Tuesday next, at 2 P. M.

FIRE IN AN OCEAN STEAMER'S HOLD

The Galicia of the Hamburg-American Line Driven into Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Galicfa, bound from New-Orleans for Hamburg, put into this port to-day with her cargo on fire. The Galicia left New-Orleans Nov. 16, heavily laden with cotton and grain.

The chief officer discovered flames coming through the main deck Monday night. The entire crew hastened on deck and set to work to extinguish the flames, which had apparently gained considerable headway.

At the time the fire was discovered the steamer was about 300 miles east of Boston. As the efforts of the crew to extinguish the flames proved unavailing, Capt. Pletsch decided to make this port for assistance.

The fire is confined to the main hold. From the time the fire was first discovered the officers and crew have been constantly at work fighting it. The crew worked at a great disadvantage, but managed to control the fire so that it did not spread to the other parts of the ship.

There are three streams from the steamer's hose constantly playing on the fire, and this afternoon the services of a tug and the fireboat were enlisted. The extent of the damage cannot possibly be estimated until the fire is extinguished and the cargo discharged.

The steamer's iron decks are considerably warped from the heat, and she is otherwise damaged. The agents of the Hamburg-American Line in this city are making arrangements for the discharge of the cargo.

Express Company's Property Seized.

LEXINGTON, Va., Nov. 27.—A United States Deputy Marshal made a levy here on all the property of the United States Express Company, to satisfy a judgment of $80,000 in favor of F. M. Threadgill & Co. of Lynchburg for non-performance of contract. All the offices on the Valley Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Virginia between this place and Winchester, about 170 miles, will be levied on in like manner.

National Guard Inspection.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 27.—Col. Murphy of Camden, Col. Benjamin Lee of Keyport, and Major Markley of Camden inspected the Second Cavalry Troop and Second Brigade Signal Corps, N. G. N. J., to-night.

The Signal Corps annual election resulted in the selection of Dr. Thomas Curtis for Captain and Robert Trafford for Lieutenant.

Baseball Seats Burned.

READING, Penn., Nov. 27.—The grand stand and "bleacher" seats of Wiltman's Ball Park, where the Reading State League Club played last season, were burned early this morning. Loss, $3,000; partly insured. They will be rebuilt. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

CAPT. O'BRIEN IS TESTY

Surprised that Christian Reis, Jr., Wants Redress for False Arrest.

YOUNG AND OBLIGING VICE CONSUL

Head of the Detective Bureau Thinks He Had a Right to Request an Arrest at Colon—Mr. Reis's Annoying Time.

The mistaken arrest of Christian Reis, Jr., at Colon Oct. 20, in place of a thief named Joseph Reis, who was wanted for the larceny of $2,000 worth of watches and diamonds, is still a matter under the consideration of President Roosevelt of the Police Board.

Mr. Reis was on his way to San Francisco, where his father is a wealthy real estate owner, when he was arrested by the Vice Consul's son, young Mr. Pearcey, upon an order from Acting Captain O'Brien of this city. The order from Capt. O'Brien read: "Arrest Joseph Reis; age thirty-four; slim; reddish-brown hair; wears eyeglasses."

Mr. Reis, who was arrested, released, rearrested, and again released, besides being subjected to the annoyance of police surveillance, when finally released upon another order from Capt. O'Brien, broke his journey right then and there and hurried back to New-York to join his indignant father and seek redress.

Acting Captain O'Brien yesterday, when asked what right he had to request a Vice Consul to arrest a man in that way, without some identification, was quite indignant in his reply.

"What right?" he cried. "Why, what else can I do? I sent a description of the man and his name, and, as Mr. Reis answered both particulars, he was arrested."

"Should not an arrest of that sort be made through the State Department?"

"An arrest through the State Department means a delay of a week or ten days," replied the Chief of the Detective Bureau, "and in that time the man would be free to get away altogether."

"By what right did the Vice Consul's son arrest Reis?"

"Simply out of courtesy to me," was the reply. "Any of them down there would do that for me."

Capt. O'Brien was quite testy over the fact that Mr. Reis had seen fit to come back to New-York to face his accusers who had caused his arrest as a thief, and to seek redress, instead of continuing his journey to San Francisco.

"What did he want to come back for?" he said. "I wired the Vice Consul that he was to be released. But instead of going on he came back here, and I had to guarantee his passage and expenses."

The story of Mr. Reis's arrest is a peculiar one. He started on a pleasure trip from San Francisco to the Eastern States Sept. 12, visiting New-York, Chicago, and many other cities.

In New-York he made his headquarters at the Windsor and Park Avenue Hotels. Mr. Reis decided to return home by sea, and bought a through ticket to San Francisco on the steamship Alliance, which sailed from this port Oct. 21.

On arriving at Colon Mr. Reis, to his great surprise, was approached by Mr. Pearcey, twenty-one years old, son of the Vice Consul, and informed that he must consider himself under arrest on an order from Capt. O'Brien to arrest Joseph Reis for the theft of $2,000 worth of jewelry.

Mr. Reis pointed out the difference in the names, and further protested his innocence. In spite of this the young man then and there personally searched Mr. Reis's valise, with which he was just going to board the train for Panama.

Nothing daunted, Mr. Reis was allowed to take the train, but he had hardly found a seat when the Vice Consul's son came after him with a detective and a soldier and ordered them to take Mr. Reis to Panama and lead him before Consul General Vifquain.

On arrival at Panama Mr. Reis was first questioned by the Alcalde at the police station, and was then hauled before Consul Vifquain, who ordered his baggage to be searched and himself to be released if the jewelry was not found.

Again nothing was found, and Mr. Reis, still protesting his innocence, was released, and went aboard the tug which transfers passengers to the steamers in Panama Bay. When the tug was a few feet away from the wharf the Alcalde hailed her to stop, and came aboard in a small rowboat.

Mr. Reis was again arrested, and asked if he had any jewelry on his person. Mr. Reis handed to the Alcalde a diamond ring he has worn for years, and was then taken off the steamer and led once again before Vifquain, who tried to bully him into a confession.

"Come now, own up," he said, "and we may let you go."

Mr. Reis still protested his innocence, but, in spite of this, he was sent to the calaboose and lodged in a room with a dozen or more prisoners. Finally he was allowed to stay at the Grand Central Hotel, but was kept under police surveillance.

Mr. Reis was sent back to Colon Nov. 1, where he was watched until placed on board the steamship Newport, his passage guaranteed by Capt. O'Brien. Just before the Newport sailed a telegram was received from Capt. O'Brien saying, "Release Christian Reis. Not the man wanted."

Consul General Vifquain is a Belgian, whose knowledge of English is extremely limited.

MURDERER AND VICTIMS BURIED

Funeral of Herman Hattenhorst, Suicide, and the Children He Killed.

Herman Hattenhorst, of 1,103 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, who committed suicide, and his two children, Viola and Hazel, who were murdered by him, were buried yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by the Rev. John C. Guenther, pastor of St. Peter's Evangelical Reformed Church, Tuesday evening. This was done in order to have the funeral as private as possible, because of the critical condition of Mrs. Hattenhorst.

The children were members of St. Peter's Sunday school, and the scholars of that school sent many floral gifts, which were placed upon the coffins.

Mrs. Hattenhorst did not attend the funeral; neither was she permitted to see the bodies, as it was feared she might lose her reason. The burial was in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday and a verdict was given in accordance with the facts, that the two children had been asphyxiated and that Mr. Hattenhorst had committed suicide.

WANTED $300 FOR ITALIAN VOTES

Amoroso Said Lordi Offered That for Republican Support in Brooklyn.

In a suit tried by Justice Neu, in the City Hall Civil Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, it was shown how Republicans of Brooklyn tried to capture the Italian vote in the Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh Wards at the recent election.

Donato Pio Amoroso of 144 York Street sued Giovanni Lordi, a banker, of 21 First Place, to recover $123.85. Amoroso testified that Lordi had promised to give to him $300 if he would turn over the Italian vote to the Republicans. He declares he carried out his part of the agreement, and that Lordi kept the greater part of the money.

Judge Neu gave judgment for the defendant, and lectured Amoroso, saying he was "a political striker, who sought to work both parties for all they were worth."

Is This a British Bomb?

Workmen who were digging a cellar at East Thirty-ninth Street and Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, found, four feet below the surface, a sheet-iron cylinder 8 inches long, 3½ inches in diameter, and weighing 2 pounds. At one end is a primer for a cap.

It is believed that it was a bomb thrown by the British Army during the battle of Long Island, as it advanced upon Flatbush.

Only last week, while workmen were making a new street, they found a gold coin bearing the head of George I. of England.

EXPERIMENT WITH TORPEDO BOAT

The Stiletto Assails an Imaginary Enemy—Report on the Trial Made By Commander Converse.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—An interesting series of experiments have been conducted at Newport at the Naval Station with the little torpedo boat Stiletto. It was desired to determine the distance at which the noise of approach of the boat with a Howell torpedo in readiness for launching could be heard from a stationary vessel. This is an important matter in naval warfare, as much depends upon the surreptitious advance of a torpedo boat. The experiments were in three groups, the first in the daytime with the Stiletto at rest, by which the noise of the machinery of the boat was eliminated from the problem, and the distances were accurately determined; the second at night, with the Stiletto to windward of the observing boat and approaching or receding; and the third at night, with the Stiletto to leeward, approaching or receding. Commander Converse, who conducted these experiments, in a report on the subject says:

The general method was to start up the motor exhausting into the smoke pipe, and, on reaching 10,000 revolutions, to shut off the steam without uncluteching. The wheel runs down quickly under these conditions—about fifteen revolutions a second at the start—but it makes it possible to start up again by simply turning on the steam, (eight revolutions a second at the start have been estimated,) and it is necessary to wait thirty to forty minutes for it to come to rest before it can be clutched again.

To aid in detecting the sound of approach a large copper funnel was made use of. It was 4 feet long and 15 inches in diameter at the large end. The small end was fitted with two forms of ear piece, both of hard wood. One was intended to rest against the outside of the ear, the other to stick into the opening of the ear. The instrument was unanimously condemned. On shore in a still place the faintest sounds could be heard at quite a distance. In the launch the slight noises of the boat and the ripple of the water against the side deadened any sound that could not be heard by the ear alone.

The observers in the boat state that it was difficult to separate the different noises heard. No hum was distinguished except when the motor was exhausting into the smokepipe. The hum of the flywheel when unclutched is apparently drowned by the noise of the machinery at any distance at which either alone could be heard at the speeds employed. The experiments with the boat at rest show that the hum of the fly wheel alone carries 400 to 600 yards when there is no wind.

There was often a difference of opinion as to the first hearing of the sound, and there were a number of false alarms and noises that proved to come from other sources. The great drawback will be the question of oiling. Boats must keep their flywheels spinning when expecting to encounter the enemy, as one minute, or even a half minute, to spin up is prohibitory under ordinary conditions.

The Commander adds that torpedoes as now fitted probably have not sufficient oil supply to keep them running more than half an hour at full speed without danger.

WILL SELL AN AMERICAN BOAT

Tug Telephone, Seized by Canadians, to be Sold at Auction — Claims Against England.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 27.—Minister of Marine Costigan, after investigating the case of the United States tug Telephone, seized two weeks ago in the Canadian waters of Lake Erie for alleged illegal fishing, has decided that the vessel was guilty of an infraction of law, and has ordered her to be confiscated and sold at public auction. The Telephone belonged to Kishman & Sons of Brownhelm, Ohio.

DETROIT, Nov. 27.—A batch of claims against the Government of Great Britain, aggregating $100,000, has been forwarded to the State Department at Washington. The claimants are the owner, master, and crew of the tug Ruelle and her consort, the barge Huron, which were seized in the Detroit River by the Canadian revenue cutter Petrel last Spring. The Captain and crew were sentenced to fourteen days' hard labor at Sandwich Jail.

It is claimed that the tug and her consort were in American waters when seized, and that the seizure of the boats and the arrest of the members of the crews were outrages.

COAL DEALERS MAKE COMPLAINT

Letting of Contracts by the Navy Department May Be Investigated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Some of the coal dealers in the East are complaining of the action of the Navy Department in calling for bids for 1,200 tons of coal to be delivered at Honolulu, where the navy has a coaling station. Neither the call for bids nor the specifications make any mention of the fact that but forty-five days will be allowed for the delivery of the coal on the Hawaiian Islands. The Eastern dealers say that it will take at least ninety days to get the fuel to Honolulu.

It is understood that the department officials desired to purchase the 1,200 tons of coal in open market without the formality of seeking bids. Assistant Secretary McAdoo, to whom the matter was referred, insisted that no such emergency existed as made the purchase necessary without competition. The limitation of time, however, say the Eastern dealers, practically limits the bidding to Pacific coast firms. No reason is assigned in the Navy Department for requiring the delivery within forty-five days, excepting that it is a case of "emergency." Just what emergency no one can say.

In this connection it is likely that there will be a Congressional inquiry into the method of making open purchases under the Navy Department. The Navy Department expends more than $1,500,000 annually in making purchases of naval supplies without competition. All these purchases are made through the pay officers in different cities, principally in New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston. In one year, under the Bureau of Ordnance, $680,000 worth of material was purchased in this manner. Some of the dealers who do not receive notification that the Government wants bids on supplies complain that there is oftentimes no necessity for such secret purchases, and insist there should be competition.

COLT AND MISS PLATE STILL ALIVE

The Would-Be Assassin Talks Coolly of His Crime.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 27.—Thomas Colt, who yesterday afternoon attempted to kill Miss Carrie Plate and then himself, is still in a precarious condition at St. Michael's Hospital, but the physicians say that there is no immediate danger of death. Miss Plate is resting easily, and is under medical care at her home, on Magnolia Avenue, suffering principally from shock.

Colt, when seen this morning, said: "I acknowledge that I shot Miss Pl

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Higher Prices on the Improvement in the European Situation.

BEARS COVERING SHORT CONTRACTS

Foreign Exchange Rates Slightly Easier—Gold Shipments May Not Be Heavy—Bulk of Speculation in the Industrials.

WEDNESDAY, P. M.

Further progress toward recovery was made in to-day's market. London prices came higher and advices from that centre indicated a more hopeful sentiment. The acquiescence of Turkey to the request of the powers that additional warships be permitted to pass through the Dardanelles had a beneficial influence on all the European Bourses. An important failure was reported in Paris in the afternoon, but it had apparently no influence on prices. Local traders covered short contracts and thereby assisted the general upward tendency.

The rates for foreign exchange were slightly easier to-day, as a result of the selling of bills against gold shipments, and also of a better supply of cotton bills. Bankers were not inclined to say what amount of gold would be shipped on Saturday, but the general opinion was that about $2,000,000 would go. The cotton market was firm and closed 5 points higher than yesterday. Railway earnings continue good, to-day's reports for the two weeks in November showing an increase of $84,000 for Northern Pacific, $32,000 for Missouri Pacific, and $25,000 for Mexican Central. The report for October of the Reading Company is the most satisfactory for a number of years.

As has been usual recently, the bulk of speculation was in the industrials. Tobacco was the most active stock, and it was strong on the announcement of an advance in the price of its brand of "Battle Axe" plug of 3 cents a pound. The advance means $4,500 additional income every day to the company, and it is intimated that a further advance will be made in the near future. The company has been selling the brand below the cost of production. The stock closed at a net gain of a point on sales of 67,510 shares. Sugar was also strong and closed 1¼ higher, at 90¾. Leather preferred recovered 1¼ points of its recent loss, and all other members of the group were higher, with the exception of Chicago Gas, which declined on a report that Attorney General Moloney of Illinois had determined against the legality of the proposed reorganization plan.

In the railway list the international stocks were notably strong. Louisville and Nashville gained 1%. The Granger group was strong and closed about ½ higher than yesterday. In the general list, Manhattan, Lake Shore, Kansas and Texas preferred, and Missouri Pacific closed at material advances. The final prices were within a fraction of the best of the day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 1½@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was in light demand. Rates were at 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days and four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Quotations were 3¾@4 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, and 4½@5 per cent. for six months' single names of the same grade.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $98,380,893; balances, $5,862,820; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $256,315.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent.; open market rate of discount, 1 5-16@1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¾@67¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

In London bar silver sold at 30¾d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$80,680,612
Imports for the same period	25,111,127
Net exports	$55,569,485
Net exports to date, 1894	96,379,847
Net exports to date, 1893	19,207,107
Net exports to date, 1892	51,557,364

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87⅞ for 60-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—par. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, one-eighth of 1 per cent. premium up to $5,000; one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Ref.	1½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	1
At., T. & S. F. pf., w. i.	1
Chi. & Northwest. pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Consolidated Gas	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	2½
Gen. Electric	1½
Ill. Central	¾
Iowa Central pf.	1
Laclede Gas pf.	1
Lake Shore	¾
Louisville & Nashville	1⅝
Mich. Central	2½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
N. J. Central	1½
N. Y., L. E. & W., 3d pd.	⅞
Nor. & West. pf.	1
Rio Grande West. pf.	1
U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
U. S. Rubber	1

DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & Tol.	⅛
Del., Lack. & West.	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	2½
Flint & P. M.	1½
Met. Traction	⅛

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds were quiet and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. 4s, w. i.	1½
Kansas & Texas 2d	1½
Va. Mid. gen.	1½

DECLINED.

Iron Mountain gen. 5s	1½
Or. Imp. 1st	1
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1

Government bonds were steady. There was a sale of $55,000 fives, coupon, at 114¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	111¼	112
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112¼
4s, r., 1925	120½	120⅝
4s, c., 1925	120½	120⅝
5s, r., 1904	114½	114⅝
5s, c., 1904	114½	115
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	107	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Acting under orders from the Court, the receivers of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway will pay on and after Dec. 2, at their office in the Equitable Building, Coupon No. 27, due July 1, 1895, from the general mortgage 5 and 6 per cent bonds of the company.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¾	230
*Ann Arbor pf., when issued	29	29½	29	29½	..	..	113
American Express	115	115	115	115	115	117	25
*American Sugar Refining	90⅜	90⅜	89⅛	90¼	90⅛	90½	37,240
*American Sugar Refining pf.	98⅜	98⅜	98	98	97½	98½	210
American Tobacco	81	82¼	80⅞	81¼	81⅛	81⅜	67,516
American Tobacco pf.	100	100	100	100	99	102	300
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17⅜	17¾	3,910
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	27	27	27	27	26¾	27¼	300
Atlantic & Pacific	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	400
Canada Southern	55½	55½	55½	55½	55	55½	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	18¾	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	18½	18¾	1,400
Chicago Gas, t. r.	62⅜	63¼	61⅝	62¾	62⅛	62¾	16,870
Chicago & Alton	162	162	162	162	160	..	21
Chicago & Northwestern	106⅜	107⅜	106⅜	107	106⅞	107	5,155
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	151	151	151	151	151	..	162
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	85½	86¼	85⅜	85⅞	85⅜	86	7,275
C., C., C. & St. Louis	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¾	40⅜	41¼	200
C., M. & St. Paul	75⅛	76	75⅛	75⅝	75⅞	76	13,960
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	127	127	127	127	127	127½	288
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pacific	75½	76¼	75½	75⅞	75⅞	76	4,600
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf.	59⅜	59⅞	59⅜	59⅞	59½	60	304
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	4	4	4	4	3½	..	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31	31½	31	31¼	31¼	31½	1,100
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	18½	18⅝	18	18	18¾	19½	680
Consolidated Gas Co.	148	148¼	148	148¼	148	148½	584
†Delaware & Hudson	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	127	127½	270
Del., Lack. & Western	166¾	166¾	166	166⅞	166¾	167	1,340
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	46¼	47⅜	46¼	47⅜	47¼	47½	2,400
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	19	19⅝	19	19¼	19¼	19¾	3,270
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	96	96	95	95	95	96	200
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	45	45	45	45	44	..	100
Flint & Père Marquette	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..	..	100
General Electric	30⅞	31½	30½	31¼	31¼	31⅝	871
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	½	100
Illinois Central	99	99¼	99	99¼	99	99½	512
Illinois Steel Co.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅛	76⅛	76	77	125
Iowa Central	10	10	10	10	10¼	10¾	200
Iowa Central pf.	35	35	35	35	34¾	36	315
*Keely Motor	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	..	..	10
Laclede Gas pf.	85	85	85	85	85	87	150
Lake Erie & Western	22	22	22	22	22¼	..	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	73	73½	250
Lake Shore	151½	152	151½	152	151½	152¾	1,525
Long Island	83	83	83	83	83	85	200
L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	15¾	17	15¾	16⅝	16	16⅝	700
Louisville & Nashville	53¾	54⅜	53¾	54⅛	54⅛	54¼	5,755
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf.	27	27	27	27	26	27	100
Manhattan Consolidated	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	101	101⅝	4,180
*Metropolitan Traction	108¼	108⅞	108	108⅞	108¾	109½	450
Michigan Central	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	101	102	200
Minneapolis & St. Louis	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	23	100
Missouri Pacific	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	30½	30¾	1,900
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13¾	14	13¾	14	14	14½	300
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	30¼	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	1,485
Mobile & Ohio	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	22	100
*National Lead Co.	30¼	31	30½	30½	30½	32	505
*National Lead Co. pf.	90¼	91	90¼	91	90	91½	544
National Linseed Oil	23	23	23	23	23	24	100
New-Jersey Central	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	107	108	110
New-York Central	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	100⅜	120
New-York & New-Haven	187½	188	187½	187⅝	187	188½	107
N. Y., L. E. & W., 3d in. pd.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	..	100
New-York, Sus. & West.	11	11	11	11	11	11½	200
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32⅝	125
Norfolk & Western pf.	11	11	11	11	11¼	12½	100
North American	5	5	5	5	5	5¼	500
Northern Pacific	4	4½	4	4½	4¼	4⅝	900
Northern Pacific pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15½	16	300
Ontario & Western	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	16¼	16¼	1,400
Pacific Mail	30⅜	31	30⅜	30⅞	30⅞	31	2,400
Philadelphia & Reading	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	3,110
*Postal Tel. & Cable	82	82	82	82	..	..	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	164	164	164	164	163	166	40
Rio Grande Western	17	17	17	17	18	19	100
Rio Grande Western pf.	41	42	41	42	42	45	200
St. Louis Southwestern	6	6	6	6	6	6¼	325
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¼	13	200
St. Paul & Omaha	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	43	410
Southern Pacific	22	22¼	22	22¼	22	22½	400
Southern Railway	10⅜	11	10⅜	10⅞	10⅞	11	1,267
Southern Railway pf.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	34½	34⅝	973
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33⅜	34½	33½	33½	33¾	33¾	2,100
Texas Pacific	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	9	300
Tol., Ann Arbor & N. M.	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	1,200
Union Pacific	9	9¼	9	9¼	9¼	9¼	310
United States Cordage, t. r.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	7	1,300
United States Express	45	45	43	43	42	46	85
United R. of New-Jersey	287½	287½	287½	287½	..	..	10
United States Rubber	35½	36½	35½	36	35¾	36¾	600
United States Rubber pf.	94	94	94	94	93	94½	20
*United States Leather	10⅞	11	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	1,825
*United States Leather pf.	63	64½	62⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63½	14,432
Wabash	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	90
Wabash pf.	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	19⅝	19½	1,380
Wells-Fargo Express	100	100	100	100	100	110	10
Western Union Telegraph	87⅞	88⅜	87⅛	87⅞	87⅞	88¼	5,853
*Western Union Beef	8	8	8	8	8	8½	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14	14½	13⅞	14½	13⅝	14	655
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	42	42	42	42	41⅝	42½	100
Wisconsin Central	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	4⅝	5	300
Total sales							232,842

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Breece	.20	.25	.20	.25	..	..	2,700
Enterprise	.60	.60	.50	.50	.60	.65	6,000
Horn Silver	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.25	2.50	400
Phoenix of Arizona	.11	.12	.10	.11	.10	.11	13,900
Total sales							23,000

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s, 1,000 ..... 111½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s When Issued 3,000 ..... 70¾
1,000 ..... 70¾
18,000 71
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued 1,000 ..... 49½
10,000 ..... 50½
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued 13,000 ..... 80¼
2,000 ..... 80¾
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s 5,000 ..... 77½
Trust Receipts 14,000 ..... 77½
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 5-16, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st instlmnt paid 8,000s3 27
15,000 27
5,000 ..... 27¼
1,000 27
12,000 ..... 27¼
1,000 ..... 27½
11,000 ..... 27½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 3,000 ..... 116½
Brooklyn Elev 1st 6,000 ..... 104½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 3,000 103
Canada So 1st Gtd 2,000 ..... 110¾
5,000 111
Cent of N J G M 5s 11,000 119
Cent Pac, C & O Div 1,000 ..... 107¼
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 10,000 ..... 108½
Ches & O Gen 4½s 7,000 ..... 78¾
5,000 ..... 78½
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s 1,000 ..... 141½
12,000 ..... 120¾
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s 2,000 ..... 101¾
19,000 102
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s 1,000 104
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 3,000 101
5,000 ..... 100¾
Chicago & Erie 1st 1,000s 109¾
Chic G L & C Co 1st 5,000 93
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs 7,000 44
Chic & Northwestern 25-Year Deb 5s 2,000 106
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 2,000 ..... 105½
6,000 ..... 105¾
3,000 ..... 105¾
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s 1,000 ..... 95¼
1,000 ..... 95½
Total sales 1,445,000

Cin, Ham & D 4½s 7,000 ..... 105¾
Col, H Val & Tol 5s 1,000c 86
1,000 86
Col & Ninth Av 1st 5,000 114
D M & Ft D 1st 2½s 1,000 ..... 50½
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st 1,000 ..... 102½
East Tenn Reorgan Lien 4-5s 5,000s20f 92¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 3,000s20f 107½
3,000 ..... 107⅝
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 4,000 ..... 109¾
Flint & Pere Marq Port Huron Div 5s 3,000 ..... 91¼
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 12,000 92
H & Tex Cen G M 4s 12,000 ..... 70¾
Intern'l & Gt N 1st 1,000s20f 117
Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, Assented 5,000 ..... 112¾
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs 10,000 ..... 77¾
5,000 ..... 77½
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 3,000 97
L S & M So 1st Coup 5,000 117
L S & M So 2d Coup 5,000 ..... 124¾
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 7,000 114
Louis & Nashville St Louis Div 1st 6,000s20f 125
Lo, N A & Chic G M 1,000 ..... 74½
6,000 ..... 74¾
Manhattan Ry Con 4s 5,000 98
Metropolitan Elev 1st 1,000 ..... 121¼
Metropolitan Elev 2d 7,000 107
Mexican Int 1st 4s 11,000 ..... 75¾
Mich Cent Cons 7s 5,000 118
Minn & St L Con 5s 6,000 ..... 100¾
5,000 100
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 3,000 ..... 89¾
1,000 ..... 87¾
5,000 ..... 86¾
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 14,000 61
6,000 ..... 61½
3,000 ..... 61⅞
Mobile & Ohio, New 1,000 ..... 120¾
10,000 ..... 65½
N Y Central Ext 4s 17,000c 108½
Con Deb Certfs 43,000 135
1,000 ..... 134¼
25,000 ..... 134⅝
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 1,000 111
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s 6,000 ..... 92¼
North Pac 2d Coup 2,000 103
5,000 ..... 103¼
North Pac Cons 5s 1,000 37
15,000 ..... 37½
5,000 ..... 37¾
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s 2,000 35
Oregon Impvmt 1st 1,000 ..... 94¼
1,000 94
Oregon Short Line 6s 1,000 ..... 110¼
Trust Co Certfs 1,000 ..... 110¼
Oreg S L & U N Con 1,000 80
Trust Co Certfs 2,000 ..... 61¼
Pac of Mo 2d Ext 2,000 108
Peo & Eastern 1st 4,000 81
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s 1,000 ..... 87½
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc 11,000 32
5,000 ..... 32½
2d Pref Inc 5,000 17
20,000 ..... 16⅝
3d Pref Inc 10,000 ..... 12¼
Pittsburg & W'n 1st 1,000 ..... 82¼
1,000 82
Rio Grande W'n 1st 5,000 77
1,000 ..... 76⅞
5,000 ..... 76⅞
1,000 ..... 76¾
21,000 ..... 76⅞
24,000b3 77
5,000 ..... 77¼
4,000 ..... 77⅝
3,000 ..... 77¾
2,000 ..... 77¼
13,000 ..... 75¾
St L & Iron Mt 5s 2,000c 82½
1,000 ..... 82¼
St L & S F G M 6s 10,000 108
St Southern 1st 2,000 80
St L Southw'n 2d Inc 5,000 31
3,000 ..... 30¾
St Paul, M & M 1st 2,000 ..... 120¼
San Fr & N Pac 1st 6,000s30f 102¼
Scioto Val & N E 4s 5,000 ..... 85¼
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st Trust Receipts 2,000 76
Union Pac 6s, 1896 47,000 ..... 108¼
1,000 ..... 108¼
43,000 ..... 108¾
35,000 ..... 108¾
28,000 ..... 108¾
Union Pac 6s, 1897 17,000 ..... 108¾
8,000 109
5,000 ..... 108¾
15,000 109
2,000 ..... 108¼
Union Pac 1st, 1898 16,000 ..... 109¾
22,000 ..... 109¼
4,000 ..... 109¾
49,000 ..... 109¼
10,000s5f 109¼
Union Pac 6s, 1899 1,000 ..... 109¾
7,000 ..... 109¾
8,000 ..... 109¾
10,000 ..... 109¾
Un Pac Ext 5 Fd 6s 4,000 ..... 98½
Un Pac Col Tr 4½s Trust Receipts 10,000 50
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 5,000 ..... 38½
5,000 ..... 38¾
1,000 ..... 38¾
Virginia Midl'd G M 6,000 ..... 101½
Wabash R R 1st 5,000 ..... 106½
18,000 ..... 106¼
2,000 ..... 106¾
7,000 106
13,000 ..... 106¼
Wabash 2d 5s 2,000 ..... 75¼
Wabash Deb, Ser B 25,000 ..... 26¼
25,000 27
20,000 ..... 27¼
West Shore Gtd 4s 5,000 ..... 107¾
Registered 10,000 ..... 106¾
Wiscon Cent Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000 ..... 50¾
5,000 ..... 50¾
20,000 50
5,000 ..... 50¾
15,000 51

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	148	151
Alton & Terre Haute	55	63
American Coal	105	125
American Coal Oil pf.	67	68¼
American District Telegraph	35	40
American T. & C.	92	..
Baltimore & Ohio	56½	57½
B. & O. S. W. pf. (new)	4	8
Boston Air Line pf.	104	106½
Brunswick Company	1	10
Buffalo, R. & P.	20	54
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	54	..
Bur., C. R. & N.	60	..
Canadian Pacific	56¼	57½
Cedar F. & M.	7	10
Central Pacific	17	17½
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	..
Chicago & E. Ill.	46¼	47¼
Chi. & Eastern Illinois pf.	100½	102
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	93
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167	..
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	..	98
Col. & Hocking Coal	2¼	3
C., H. V. & T. pf.	58½	60
Commercial Cable	168¼	168¾
Consolidated Coal	33	..
Denver & Rio Grande	14	16
D. M. & Ft. D.	7½	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	40	53
*Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	5	6
*Dul., South Shore & Atlantic pf.	9½	12
Erie Tel. & Tel.	61	80
Evansville & Terre Haute	27¼	30
Great Northern pf.	117	121
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	..	¾
Homestake	30	32
Houston & Texas	2½	3½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	16½	..
Kan. & Michigan	7	8
Keokuk & D. M.	3¼	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17	..
King & Pem.	3	4
Laclede Gas	22½	23½
L., N. A. & C.	9¾	9¾
Mah. Coal R.	103	..
Manhattan Beach	3	4
Maryland Coal pf.	50	60
Mexican Central	11¼	11½
Mexican National certs.	1¼	2
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	84	84½
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	53	54½
Minnesota Iron	68¼	70
Morris & Essex	171½	173
National Starch	5	6
National Starch 1st pf.	42	50
National Starch 2d pf.	20	25
New Central C.	6	9
New-England	52	..
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	52	55
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	14¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28¼	31
N. Y., L. E. & W., 3d in. pd.	22¼	24
Norfolk & Western	8	4
Northwestern Tel.	104½	..
Ohio Southern	15	18
Ontario Mining	8¾	10
Oregon Improvement	4	6
Oregon R. & N.	19	20
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	8	9
Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
Peoria & Eastern	6	9
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4½	5
Pittsburg & Western pf.	26	32
P., C., C. & St. L.	17	18
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	53	56
P., F. W. & C.	167	..
P., F. W. & C. pf.	158	..
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf.	..	16½
Rens. & Sar.	180	..
Rome, Watertown & Og.	119	120½
St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	26	29
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	..	90
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	122½	124
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	112	116
Silver bullion certificates	67¾	67¾
Toledo & Ohio Central	34	40
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	75	78½
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	9	..
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	15	17½
Union Pac, Denver & Gulf	4	5
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	12½	..
United States Cordage 3rd, t. r.	25¼	27½
Utica & Black River	150	..
Virginia Midland	23	..
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	93½	93½	93½	93½	115,900
Am. Tob.	81	82	80⅞	81	15,840
A., T. & S. F.	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅜	2,300
Ark. C. Imp.	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	90
Chicago Gas	62⅝	63½	61⅞	62	4,990
C., R. I. & P.	75½	76⅝	75½	76	2,060
C., B. & Q.	85½	86⅛	85⅝	85⅞	3,180
C., M. & St. P.	75⅝	76	75½	75⅞	8,980
Chi. & N. W.	106⅜	107⅝	106⅜	107⅛	220
Ches. & Ohio.	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	1,300
Dist. & C. F.	19	19¼	19	19⅜	580
Gen. Electric.	30⅝	31½	30⅝	31	70
Total sales					64,480

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. C. Oil 8s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	$3,000
Atch., T. & S. F. 2d ctfs.	27	27¼	27	27¼	10,000
Atch., T. & S. F. 4s, w. i.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	10,000
M., K. & T. 2d	61	61	61	61	8,000
L., N. A. & Chi. 5s	74¼	74¼	74¼	74½	$2,000
O. Imp. 1st	94	94	94	94	2,000
Phil. & Read. 2d pf., inc.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	10,000
Wis. Cen. 1st	51	51	51	51	5,000
Total sales					$50,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Barcelona	.05	.05	.05	.05	500
Castle Creek	.02	.02	.02	.02	200
Chrysolite	.30	.30	.30	.30	100
El Cristo	.07	.07	.07	.07	200
Hale & Nor.	1.80	1.90	1.30	1.30	200
Leadville	.15	.15	.15	.15	100
Little Chief	.23	.24	.23	.24	250
Total sales					14,850

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Dec. option	56¾	56¾	55½	55½	265,000
May option	61¼	61¼	60⅛	60⅛	717,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	88¼	94
American Bank Note	41	43
American Exchange Nat. Bank	168	173
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	55
American Surety Company	210	218
American Typefounders'	3¼	3⅝
American Typefounders' pf.	23	26
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	108	109½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	186	187
Bank of America	336	342
Barney & Smith Car	10	22
Barney & Smith pf. stock	73	77
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	100	103
Boston & New-York Air Line	10	..
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	108½	105
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	182	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	203
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
[illegible] and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
38 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Holmes & Co.,

61 Broadway, New-York.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Receive accounts and deposits of Firms, Individuals, &c., and allow interest on daily balances.
Buy and sell for cash or carry on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges. Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, &c.
BRANCH OFFICE, HOFFMAN HOUSE.

W. B. SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
61 BROADWAY, N. Y.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,
and all securities that are dealt in on New-York, Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, or Boston Exchanges bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
(Established 1878.)

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of the interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date, and now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction sales and of auctioneers, Messrs. James Ingersoll & Sons, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $3,000,000, dated the 1st day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $5,511,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Copies of said mortgages may be examined, on and after 10th inst., 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated, November 27, 1895. THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By C. SINDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Boylston Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above described trust securities, which was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of August, 1895, and from then to the 26th day of September, and from then to the 25th day of October, and from then to the 27th day of November, and from then to the 18th day of November, 1895, and at the same hour and place, is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 26th day of December, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Nov. 12, 1895.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By C. SINDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass. 14th, 1895.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14th, 1895.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AND EQUIPMENT

Columbus, Shawnee and Hocking Ry Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AND EQUIPMENT

Columbus, Shawnee and Hocking R'way Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AND EQUIPMENT

Sandusky and Columbus Short Line R'way Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AND EQUIPMENT

Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking R'way Co.

We are prepared to buy or sell all of the above-quoted Bonds should desire to do so. Circulars containing full information as to the issues, their security, &c., furnished on application.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK,
No. 5 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

FOR SALE.

A Limited Amount of
SAN JUAN SMELTING AND MINING CO.
6% 1st Mtge. Gold Bonds, due 1915.
Omaha & Grant Smelting Co., Lessees.
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
H. AMY & CO.,
31 NASSAU STREET.

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

The Middlesex Banking Co.,

The holders of Debentures of this Company are hereby notified that the Debentures of the issue of December 1, 1885, Series 27, $50,000, Due December 1, 1895,
AND WILL PAY IN ADVANCE
Series 30 and 31, $144,000, Due May 1, 1896,
Series 30 and 31, $144,000, Due May 1, 1896,
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

Financial.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Sinking Fund

Six Per Cent.

Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that, in accordance with Articles Eleven and Twelve of the General First Mortgage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, dated January 1, 1881, to the Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, that First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Coupon Bonds of said Railroad Company, numbered as follows, have been designated by lot this day for redemption, and will be redeemed upon presentation at the office of this Company at par, with ten per cent. added to the principal at the next payment of semi-annual interest on said bonds, January 1, 1896, viz.:

364	3401	9069	14883	29404	36678	46835
427	3402	9086	15139	29499	36858	47077
487	3405	9332	15159	29935	37512	47084
507	3553	9432	15454	30092	37703	47089
559	3639	10091	15523	30198	37720	47916
582	4010	10093	15542	30213	37880	48138
600	4172	10174	15989	30509	37906	48248
603	4192	10180	16042	30684	37983	48447
646	4323	10182	16085	30931	38451	48503
670	4444	10210	16095	31137	38615	48547
679	4635	10230	16169	31165	38969	48772
821	4640	10514	16170	31184	38970	48800
897	4739	10601	16329	31183	39087	49153
945	4976	10759	16359	31293	39421	49183
1058	5022	10873	16519	31299	39568	49187
1086	5040	10937	16581	31435	39788	49282
1183	5075	11060	16837	31499	41044	49370
1205	5117	11159	16723	31589	41694	49610
1230	5328	11183	16726	31865	41888	49820
1302	5646	11210	17065	32308	42206	49938
1353	5797	11347	17110	32392	42531	49974
1411	5905	11453	17111	32959	42587	50035
1423	5911	11499	17246	33045	42745	50170
1434	5942	11562	17315	33112	43233	50185
1541	6034	11692	17785	33133	43288	50904
1610	6211	12058	17825	33553	43304	50945
1630	6333	12151	17840	33567	43372	51350
1635	6730	12172	18058	33611	43583	51353
1714	6793	12248	18311	33662	43620	51417
1812	6924	12399	18345	33697	43750	51735
1972	7038	12435	18542	34427	44038	51785
2052	7127	12743	18684	34440	44095	51814
2364	7215	12792	18801	34446	44118	51890
2367	7269	13174	19383	34622	44155	51879
2390	7353	13520	20015	34637	44595	52110
2625	7419	13688	20350	34794	44730	52134
2636	7439	13697	20512	35034	44758	52237
2659	7640	13725	20549	35202	44802	53421
2786	7655	14033	20603	35322	45060	52567
2796	7660	14075	20617	35378	45141	52608
2820	7745	14100	20944	35386	45173	53681
2934	8191	14251	21306	35472	45293	52926
2954	8226	14273	21433	35498	45294	52987
3088	8302	14327	28783	35863	45454	53022
3185	8440	14527	28899	36343	45686	53228
3205	8536	14712	29077	36389	46625	53271
3230	8673	14828	29315	36430	46710	53871
3301	8935	14879	29359			

All future Interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due January 1, 1896, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New-York, November 15, 1895.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Three Hundred and Thirty-three Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEO. P. ROBINS
with Central Trust Co. of New-York.
A. H. KENT,
of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

UNION PACIFIC Reorganization.

ALL PAST DUE COUPONS pertaining to the First Mortgage Bonds on the **UNION PACIFIC** and **KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES**, will be cashed at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, and OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, upon the deposit of such bonds under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization. **Certificates for Compound Interest will be issued, payable when allowed by the Court.**

Copies of the plan may be had upon application at the above depositaries.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N.Y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

234 FIFTH AVE. COR. 28TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bonds and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

Manhattan Trust Company.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STREETS.
A Legal Depository for Cash and Trust Funds.
Trusts Undertaken on Favorable Terms.
Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.
John L. Waterbury, President.
John Keam, 2d Vice Pres. Edward Agnew, 2d V. Pres.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. Wm. Hamilton, Treas.
Directors, 1895.
August Belmont, John Reid,
R. W. Gilman, John Howard Latham,
Roll. Ogden, Johnston Scott,
Rudolph Fink, Percy R. Pyne,
John R. Ford, James C. Sheldon,
Alfred B. Gilman, Samuel Sloan,
Joseph D. Grinwold, Edward W. Tuck,
H. L. Higginson, John L. Waterbury,
Wm. Pierson Hamilton, per R. S. W.

Fairfield & Co., Washington
Hotel & Restaurant Supplies
Hotel Stoneware a specialty.
Restaurant Outfits complete.
Catalogue mailed free.
Commerce St., Jersey City) 6 per cent. off for cash.

TOBEY & KIRK

NO. 8 BROAD ST.

Dividends.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. Coupons due December 1st on Consolidated Mortgage Income Bonds, Series A, B, C and D, and Land Grant Bonds, will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Company, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO. OF TEXAS. Coupons due December 1st on First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, B, C and D, and Land Grant Bonds, will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Company, 45 Wall St., on and after Dec. 2, 1895.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS. Scrip for Common Stock of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. of Texas will be issued in exchange for Receipts for Common Stock of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. of Texas, on and after Dec. 2, 1895.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS. Scrip for Common Stock of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. of Texas will be issued in exchange for Receipts for Common Stock of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co., on and after Dec. 2, 1895.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS. Scrip for Preferred Stock of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. of Texas will be issued in exchange for Receipts for Preferred Stock of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co., on and after Dec. 2, 1895.

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS TRUST COMPANY.
First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, B, C and D, will be paid on and after December 1st at the trustee's office, No. 45 Wall St., New-York City.

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS TRUST COMPANY.
First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds will be paid on and after December 1st at the trustee's office, No. 45 Wall St., New-York City.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY Co.'s First Mortgage 5% Bonds, Series "A," will be paid upon presentation and the Coupon Bonds of said issue maturing Dec. 1 will be paid on and after that date. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer. First Company, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

MANHATTAN COMPANY.
BANK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year will be held at this Bank on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
By order of the Director.
CHARLES BALDWIN, Cashier.

SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO.

SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO. Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of this company will be Closed At the Western Union Building, in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of December next, and will remain closed to the 16th day of December next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
New-York, Nov. 25, 1895. E. ROCHESTER, Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Increased Speculation and Generally Lower Prices.

TRADING MAINLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Easy—Cotton Higher—Coffee Lower.

There was considerable buying of wheat for foreign account early in the day, and prices showed firmness, but the later weakness at the West caused a reaction here, and the close was lower on all cereals, with an increased business, mainly through local switchers. Provisions followed the West and closed easier and quiet. Cotton was fairly active and made an advance near the close. Coffee was depressed in price and fairly active.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, in elevator	67¼@ —
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23 @ —
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38¾@ 39
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.10@$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.50 @ 3.85
Cotton, middling uplands	8 9-16@ —
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	9.50 @10.00
Lard, Western steam	5.70 @ —
Beef family	10.00 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22½@ 23½
Sugar, granulated	4½@ 4¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15 @ —
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9½@ 10½
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00 @12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	23.00 @ —
Copper, lake	11.00 @11.10
Lead	3.50 @ 3.55

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅛c on foreign buying; declined ⅜c with the West and on local realizing, closing weak at ⅝@¾c decline, with trading more active and chiefly in the way of switching from December to May. Spot was in fair export demand at ⅜c decline. Sales, 96,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2c over December, free on board, afloat. December steamer; 40,000 bushels do, Duluth; 32,000 bushels No. 2 Northern, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 red, on private terms. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 67½c nominal, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1¾c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 3¾c over December; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 2c over December; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 3¾c over December, free on board. Clearances hence, 100,803 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 113,503 bushels; receipts, 254,675 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 259,139 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were more active, and closed weak at ¾@⅞c decline, following wheat and the West, with local longs realizing. Spot was ½c lower and in better export demand; sales, 151,500 bushels, including, for export, 24,000 bushels No. 2, on private terms; 40,000 bushels do at 36⅝@37c, free on board, afloat, as to time, and 24,000 bushels yellow at 38½c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 32,000 bushels No. 2 at 36c, elevator; 7,500 bushels ungraded kiln-dried at 34c, elevator, and 45,000 bushels No. 2 at ½c over January, delivered. Receipts, 229,750 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 448,842 bushels. Clearances hence, 121,434 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 209,653 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without features, closing at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline. Spot were less active and at steady prices. Sales, 45,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24@24¼c; No. 3 white, 23c; No. 2 white, clipped, 25c; No. 2, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 23c for 6,000 bushels; No. 3, 22c; rejected white, 21¾c; rejected mixed, 21¼c for 5,000 bushels. No. 2 Chicago, 24c; track, mixed, 23@24c; track white, 24@27c for 30,000 bushels. Receipts, 82,800 bushels; exports, 4,251 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
December	1,875,000	64¼	@65 1-16	64¾
January	—	—	@—	62⅞
March	50,000	67¼	@67⅝	68
May	2,225,000	66 13-16	@67⅜	68¼
June	—	—	@—	67
July	—	—	@—	67¼
Total	4,150,000			

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
November	—	—	@—	35½
December	1,100,000	34⅝	@34⅞	34⅝
January	90,000	34 9-16	@35	34⅞
February	30,000	34½	@35	34½
May	375,000	35¼	@35⅝	35¼
Total	615,000			

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
November	—	—	@—	22¼
December	15,000	23	@23½	23
January	—	—	@—	23½
May	—	—	@—	25⅞
No. white	—	—	@—	—
December	15,000		@—	24
Total	15,000			

FLOUR—Demand was moderate, but a steadier feeling prevailed. Sales, 15,000 bbls, including, of City Mills, 2,000 bbls patents, $4.75; 1,000 bbls clears, $3.60; 500 bbls straights, $3.90; 1,000 sacks, No. 1 Winter at $2.60; 1,500 bbls clears at $3.10@$3.35; 2,600 bbls straights at $3.35@$3.40; 500 bbls patents at $3.45@$3.75, and 600 bbls bakers' extra at $2.60@$2.85. Arrivals, 10,010 bbls and 23,781 sacks. Receipts and sales of Minneapolis, 7,781 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 45,292 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Sales, 2,400 bbls, per bbl, superx, $2.60@$2.65; No. 2, $2.60@$2.65; No. 1, $3.85@$3.90; clears, $3.10@$3.40; straights, $3.90@$4.00; white wheat, $3.70@$3.75; patents, $3.95@$4.00; city patents, $3.90@$4.15; city clears, $3.80@$3.90; rye mixtures, $3.10; city superx, $2.60@$2.65; city fine, $2.75@$2.85.

SPRING—Sales and Barrel—Flour, $2.60@$3.10; Export No. 2, $2.60@$2.65; No. 1, $3.85@$3.90; clears, $3.10@$3.40; straights, $3.90@$4.00; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.80@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and steady. Sales, 100 bbls, at $3.10@$3.25 for Western and State; fancy ones $3.50@$3.60; fancy, $3.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and easy at $1.30@$1.40 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 47½c.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Nominal.

COARSE GOODS—Quoted as steady at old quotations. Rolled oats, $3.60@$3.80; granulated, $3.60@$3.90; cornmeal, $2.90@$3.30; yellow, $3.00@$3.10; graham, $2.90@$3.30; wheat feed, $14.00@$15.00; middlings, $16.00@$17.00; mixed feed, $14.00@$15.00; screenings, $15.00@$16.00; rye feed, $14.00@$15.00; brewers' meal, 90c@$1.00; cracks, 90c@$1.00; coarse meal, $1.00@$1.05; chops, $17.00@$18.00; hominy, $3.00@$3.25; patent oatmeal, $5.00@$5.50; cracked wheat, $3.50@$3.75; pearled barley, $5.00@$5.50; split peas, $4.00@$4.25; granulated cornmeal, $3.00@$3.25; yellow, $3.00@$3.10; Brandywine and Saxonburg, $3.00@$3.25; granulated buckwheat, $3.00@$3.25; waffle do, $2.60@$2.70

wools. There was a fair showing of Cape of Good Hope and Natal wools, which sold steadily. Following are the sales and the prices obtained: New South Wales, 1,100 bales scoured, 10d@1s 1d; locks and pieces, 11d@1s 11d; greasy, 4½@5½d; locks and pieces, 6@7d. Queensland, 1,800 bales—Scoured, 7½d@1s 1d; locks and pieces, 9½@1s 1d; greasy, 5@5½d; locks and pieces, 6@7d. Queensland, 1,800 bales—Scoured, 7½d@1s 1d; locks and pieces, 9½@1s 1d; greasy, 5@5½d; locks and pieces, 6@7d. Victoria, 900 bales—Scoured, 6½@1s 6d; locks and pieces, 9½@1s 1d. South Australia, 1,100 bales—Scoured, 8½@1s; greasy, 4½@5d. New Zealand, 1,400 bales—Scoured, 6½@1s 2d; locks and pieces, 7½@9d; greasy, 5½@5½d; locks and pieces, 8@9d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,400 bales—Scoured, 5½@1s 3d; greasy, 4½@5½d.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined petroleum, 6⅞@6 15-16d per gallon. Sugar, 11s 9d@12s per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 9s 3d@10s 3d for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—November, 10s 3¾d; January and March, 10s 7½d.

BREMEN, Nov. 27.—Petroleum, 7 marks 50 pfennigs for American.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—Markets unchanged.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...7:02|Sun sets...4:34|Moon sets...3:21

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	4:31	5:08	11:00	11:32
Governors Island	5:00	5:28	11:45	11:36
Hell Gate	6:58	7:21	1:13	1:04

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 28.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alvena	Navassa	Nov. 22
Buffalo	Hull	Nov. 8
California	Gibraltar	Nov. 16
Colorado	Hull	Nov. 16
Corean	Glasgow	Nov. 16
Croma	Dundee	Nov. 5
El Monte	New-Orleans	Nov. 23
Hindoo	Hull	Nov. 12
Marksmanship	Hamburg	Nov. 10
Nacoochee	Savannah	Nov. 23
Sicile	Genoa	Nov. 16
Seguranca	Havana	Nov. 25
Seminole	Jacksonville	Nov 25
State of California	Glasgow	Nov. 17
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Nov. 10

FRIDAY, NOV. 29.

Exeter City	Swansea	Nov. 15
Kansas City	Savannah	Nov. 26
Lucania	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Pocahontas	Gibraltar	Nov. 17
Prins Willem II	Port au Prince	Nov. 25

SATURDAY, NOV. 30.

Alamo	Galveston	Nov. 23
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Nov. 27
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	Nov. 20
Marsala	Havre	Nov. 17
Niagara	Nassau	Nov. 26
New-York	Southampton	Nov. 25
Persia	Hamburg	Nov. 18

SUNDAY, DEC. 1.

Abendana	Hull	Nov. 17
Colombia	Colon	Nov. 24
Finance	Colon	Nov. 24
La Normandie	Havre	Nov. 23

MONDAY, DEC. 2.

Furnessia	Glasgow	Nov. 22
Nomadic	Liverpool	Nov. 23

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Kansas City	Nov. 28	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Orinoco	Nov. 28	Glasgow	39 Broadway.
Athos	Nov. 28	Cape Haiti.	24 State St.
El Norte	Nov. 28	N. Orleans.	343 Br'dway.
El Dorado	Nov. 29	N. Orleans.	343 Br'dway.
Algonquin	Nov. 29	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	Nov. 29	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Viceroy	Nov. 29	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Gleadowe	Nov. 30	Leith	Barber & Co.
Keemun	Nov. 30	Glasgow	Barber & Co.
Umbria	Nov. 30	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Nov. 30	London	4 Broadway.
Colorado	Nov. 30	Hull	21-22 State St.
Otranto	Nov. 30	Antwerp	21-22 State St.
Ethiopia	Nov. 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Nov. 30	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Nov. 30	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Zaandam	Nov. 30	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mexico	Nov. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Leona	Nov. 30	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Hudson	Nov. 30	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Massdam	Nov. 30	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Hindoo	Nov. 30	London	21-22 State St.
Bourgogne	Nov. 30	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Galileo	Nov. 30	Mont'video	19 Whit'al St.
Alleghany	Nov. 30	Jamaica	24 State St.
Pontabelle	Nov. 30	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Regulus	Nov. 30	Kingston	9 Stone St.
Advance	Nov. 30	Colon	Pier 67 N. R.
City of Para	Nov. 30	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Geo. Dumois	Nov. 30	Port Limon	1 Broadway.
Vigilancia	Nov. 30	Havana	113 Wall St.
Gevenum	Nov. 30	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Pawnee	Dec. 1	London	19 Whit'al St.
Seminole	Dec. 2	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Tauric	Dec. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Hildebrand	Dec. 3	Brazil	118 Br'dway.
Saale	Dec. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Croma	Dec. 3	Leith	29 Broadway.
Saginaw	Dec. 3	Cape Haiti.	5 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Dec. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Exeter City	Dec. 4	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Caracas	Dec. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Soo Canton	Dec. 4	Soo Locks	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Dec. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Island	Dec. 4	Christ'nia	28 State St.
Antilla	Dec. 4	Nassau	68 Pine St.
Tjomo	Dec. 4	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Comancha	Dec. 4	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Albert Dumois	Dec. 4	Port Limon	1 Broadway.
Seguranca	Dec. 4	Havana	113 Wall St.
Pomeranian	Dec. 5	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Niagara	Dec. 5	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Alvena	Dec. 5	P't au Pce	24 State St.
Alfred Dumois	Dec. 5	Bermuda	15 Whit'll St.
Colorado	Dec. 6	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Buffalo	Dec. 7	Hull	21-22 State St.
Normandie	Dec. 7	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
California	Dec. 7	Genoa	7 Bowling Gr.
Marsala	Dec. 7	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Bellarden	Dec. 7	Pern'buco	19 Whit'll St.
Julia	Dec. 7	Kingston	24 State St.
Knick'rbocker	Dec. 7	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Lucania	Dec. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Persia	Dec. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Kaiser W. II	Dec. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Pocahontas	Dec. 7	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Prins W'm IV	Dec. 7	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Werkendam	Dec. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gulf of Akaba	Dec. 7	Trinidad	29 Broadway.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Arrived.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Puerto Cabello Nov. 18, via La Guayra 21st, with mdse and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 4:08 P. M.

SS Ardandhu, (Br.,) Walker, Gibara Nov. 20, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Weyer, Antwerp Nov. 16, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:26 P. M. 26th, and anchored awaiting pilot.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Jones, Bristol Nov. 6, via Swansea Nov. 7, with mdse to James W. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12 P. M. 26th.

SS Saginaw, (Br.,) Garvin, San Domingo City Nov. 16, via Turk's Island, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool Nov. 20, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 8:35 A. M.

SS El Mar, Grant, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, West Point, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Craigmore, (Br.,) Crosbie, Perth Amboy, with mdse in transit to William Johnson & Co., Limited.

Bark America, Armstrong, Demerara 13 ds, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., light breeze, west, clear, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS St. Paul, for Southampton; Olbers, for Manchester; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Richmond; Germanic, for Liverpool; Saratoga, for Havana and Tampico; Comal, for Galveston; Mississippi, for London; Southwark, for Antwerp; Toarmina, for Hamburg; Lizzie Henderson, for Philadelphia; Nestor, for Liverpool; Greece, for London.

Ships Reuce, for San Francisco; Sachem, for Anjer; Paul Revere, for Shanghai; Walter S. Wilson, for Calcutta.

Barks Rose Innessfi for St. Pierre, Martinique; Anna, for London.

Brig John McDermott, for Georgetown, Demerara.

Spoken.

Ship British Peer, (Br.,) Jones, from New-York Oct. 19 for Sydney and Newcastle, N. S. W., and San Francisco, was spoken Nov. 13 in lat 6 N, lon 29 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York Nov. 17 for Liverpool, passed Head to-day.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New-York Nov. 13 for Flushing, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York Nov. 16 for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Cobden (Br.) sld. from Hamburg for New-York Nov. 23.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Chabot, sld. from Bordeaux for New-York Nov. 25.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, sld. from Swansea for New-York Nov. 27.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Miller, from New-York Oct. 24, arr. at Santos Nov. 25.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Bond, from New-York Nov. 13, arr. at Antwerp Nov. 25.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Willigerod, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, from New-York arr. at Southampton at 10 A. M. to-day, and proceeded for Bremen.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, sld. from Amsterdam for New-York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Randle, from New-York for Southampton, passed Hurst Castle at 7:15 P. M. to-day.

RELIABLE CARPETS. Cowperthwait in close touch with the world's fashions and with complete mastery of price and make. 104 West 14th Street.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Hitch over the Chairmanship of the Atchison Board.

A STRONG FINANCIER IS WANTED

Aldace F. Walker, Who Was Slated for the Place, May Be Offered the Second Vice Presidency—The Committee Meets To-morrow.

No progress was made by the Atchison Reorganization Committee yesterday in the selection of a Chairman of the Board of Directors of the new company. Another session of the committee will be held to-morrow.

It is learned that there is little, if any, dispute over the choice of new Directors. All interests can readily be satisfied in that regard. The present hitch is caused by a desire on the part of many members of the committee to secure the services as Chairman of the board of some strong and widely known financier.

The name of Aldace F. Walker, now one of the Atchison receivers, has been mentioned in connection with this office, but within the last few days there has been a growing conviction that Mr. Walker could serve the company more effectively in some other capacity. It is not unlikely that he may be elected Second Vice President. Paul Morton was at first slated for the Second Vice Presidency, but, in order that that place might be kept open for Mr. Walker, the Third Vice Presidency was assigned to Mr. Morton.

The men prominently mentioned in connection with the Chairmanship of the board are Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company and Chairman of the Atchison Joint Reorganization Committee, and R. Somers Hayes, Chairman of the original Atchison Reorganization Committee, President of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, and a man of extensive railroad and financial interests generally. The difficulty now experienced by the Atchison committee, it is said, is to get either one of the gentlemen named to consent to shoulder the additional burden of an arduous, and in most respects a thankless, office.

The committee, however, hopes to reach some definite conclusion to-morrow.

BROOKLYN TRACTION LEASED.

Terms upon Which the Nassau Electric Obtains Control.

A contract has been practically agreed upon by which the property and franchises of the Brooklyn Traction Company will be leased in perpetuity to the Nassau Electric Company. The terms of the contract provide for the wiping out of the $6,000,000 of common and the $3,000,000 of preferred stock of the Brooklyn Traction Company, and the issuing of $4,500,000 of new stock.

The exchange of old securities for the new will be on the following basis: The holders of the old common stock will pay $750 for each 100 shares of the new, and will receive in addition, Brooklyn, Bath Beach and West End bonds, dollar for dollar. As an alternative to this method of exchange, the present stockholders may pay a 2 per cent. cash assessment and get one share of new stock for four of the old. The preferred stock will be exchanged for new stock dollar for dollar.

Such new stock as is issued in exchange for Brooklyn Traction preferred will be guaranteed a dividend of 3 per cent. for the first year and 4 per cent. per annum thereafter. The new stock issued in exchange for the old will be guaranteed 2 per cent. for the first year and 4 per cent. per annum thereafter.

S. H. H. Clark on the Situation.

S. H. H. Clark, President and co-receiver of the Union Pacific Railroad, is in New-York for a few days. A meeting of the receivers will probably be held to-morrow. Speaking of the general situation yesterday, Mr. Clark said:

"The present business of the Union Pacific is slightly better than it was at the same time last year. I should say there would be a still further improvement. Some benefit is derived indirectly from the development of the Cripple Creek gold field. Corn will begin to go forward in December. While the crop is large, the market price is low and farmers will be disposed to hold their corn for higher figures. The prices for hogs and cattle will be affected relatively by the price of corn. The price of corn also will have a bearing on transportation rates.

"The showing of the Union Pacific for the calendar year 1896 ought to be ahead of 1894, and perhaps equal to 1893. Rates in our territory are maintained and the prospect is good for their continued maintenance."

Earnings of Lines in This State.

A compilation of the operations of twenty-three railroads in this State for the quarter ended Sept. 30, made by Clerk De Freest of the State Railroad Commission, shows that the railroads are getting their business back. These railroads represent fourfifths of the mileage of the State. For the quarter their gross earnings show an increase of $3,900,000 over the corresponding quarter in 1894, and are but $100,000 below the gross for the September quarter in 1893. The net income in the aggregate is about equal to that of the corresponding quarter in 1893.

The Eighth Avenue Lease.

J. Gelston Affleck, Secretary of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, has issued a call for a stockholders' meeting, to be held Dec. 27, for the purpose of taking action on the proposed lease of that property to the Metropolitan Railway Company. The proposed lease is for ninety-nine years, and includes not only the railroad route and franchise, but all of the real estate and equipment. The Metropolitan Company agrees to pay an annual rental of $215,000 in gold. This amounts to 6 per cent. annually on the outstanding scrip, and about 15 per cent. annually on the $1,000,000 of capital stock.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A book quite indispensable to railroad men is "The Pocket List of Railroad Officials," issued quarterly by the Railway Equipment and Publication Company, 326 Pearl Street, this city, and 425 Rookery, Chicago. It gives the names and addresses of the men in charge of railroads, private car companies, fast freight lines, and transportation companies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico, the gauge of each road, number of miles operated, and the rolling stock in the service of each company. The book also has information about the many associations of railroad officers, and a list showing the headquarters of railroad officials, arranged by cities. No one having business with railroad men can fail to find this publication of the greatest value and assistance.

—Paul Morton, the new Third Vice President of the reorganized Atchison Company, is a son of Secretary Morton of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Paul Morton won his spurs as a railroad manager in the famous Burlington strike several years ago, when he defeated the efforts of the engineers to tie up the system.

—The stockholders of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad held their annual meeting in Richmond yesterday and elected the old officers. The increase of gross receipts for the year was $37,456.41; net revenue, $12,873.57. A dividend of $3.50 per share was declared Jan. 1 and July 1.

—At the meeting of the Illinois Central stockholders in Chicago last Tuesday a resolution was adopted increasing the capital stock of the company from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000. Of the new stock $7,500,000 will be applied to the purchase of the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern.

—The contest between the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the International and Great Northern Railroad Companies for the control of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Road will come up again in the Texas Supreme Court next Monday.

—Justice McLellan, in Syracuse, yesterday appointed Joseph A. Lawyer receiver of the Watertown and Brownville Railroad Company. It was in mortgage foreclosure proceedings brought by the Central Trust Company of New-York.

—The entire issue of $16,500,000 Central of Georgia Railway 5 per cent fifty-year consolidated bonds has been sold. The last batch was taken yesterday by a syndicate of prominent institutions and bankers here and in London.

—The new Transcontinental Association which was formed in Chicago last Tuesday includes all the lines west of the Missouri River to the Pacific coast, besides the Southern Pacific.

—A dispatch from Louisville says that on Dec. 31 the Louisville and Nashville Road will abandon the lease of the north branch of the Cumberland and Ohio Road.

—A plan of reorganization has been agreed upon by the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Dallas Consolidated Street Railway Company of Dallas, Texas.

—Loelius Tuttle, President of the Boston and Maine, says there is no truth in the report that a new passenger station is to be erected in Salem.

—Two hundred new coal cars will be delivered to the Ohio Central Road by the Michigan Peninsular Car Company on Dec. 1.

—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad met in Philadelphia yesterday and ratified the new traffic agreement.

—D. S. Robinson, First Vice President of the Atchison system, left here for Chicago yesterday.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of the Southeast Corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street—Auction Offerings.

Mr. George R. Read has sold for Martin & Brother the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, 40.9 by 100, and the adjoining place on the street, 25 by 98.9. On the avenue front are two four-story brownstone buildings, altered for business, and on the street is a two-story building.

The Hutton estate has sold to Alexander McDowell, at $45,000, the three lots on the west side of Eighth Avenue, 26.2 feet south of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 75.7 by 100.

Mr. L. Froehlich has sold for Carl and Theodor Rosenfeld to a Mrs. Oakley and a Miss Dickerson, respectively, at $30,000 each, the two four-story and basement brownstone dwellings 35 and 30 East Sixty-fourth Street, each 20 by 55 by 100; for Mrs. Goppold to a Mr. Fiser the three-story dwelling 233 East Forty-ninth Street, and for E. C. Potter to a Mr. Jungman the six four-story flats 524 to 534 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, each 16.8 by 75.

The four-story brownstone dwelling 30 East Twenty-first Street, 25 by 110 by irregular, has been sold to a Mr. Potter, who owns adjoining property.

Messrs. Rosenwald & Son have sold for Kadansky & Finn the two six-story tenements 306 and 308 Delancey Street, each 25 by 90 by 100, at about $65,000.

Charles Grimth Moses has sold for Jacob Hess, to Otto Meurer, one-half the block front on Columbus Avenue and Two Hundred and Fifth Street, size 99.11x100; private terms.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold, under foreclosure, at $5,000, to the plaintiff, Gideon Fountain, the leasehold of 142 East Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 260 feet west of Third Avenue, 22 by 98.9.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold, under foreclosure, at $6,900, to Rody McLaughlin, the plot, 25 by 100.10, on West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, extending to West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 100 feet east of the Boulevard, a strip on the east being subject to existing encroachments.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, to Wilmerding & Field for a customer, at $61,500, the four-story brownstone dwelling 7 East Forty-eighth Street, north side, 151 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 24 by 100.5.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed for New Structures Yesterday.

Leggett Avenue, or One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Prospect Avenue, by William Remenschneider of 378 College Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,800.

Watson Street, north side, 100 feet east of Myrtle Avenue, (Westchester,) by John Eckner of East Chester, for a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $500.

Bronxdale Road, east side, 250 feet west Mianna Street, Van Nest, by Pius Eppler of 904 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,000.

Twentieth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, by Egan & Hallecy of 284 Columbus Avenue, for three five-story brick flats; cost, $105,000.

One Hundredth Street, north side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, by Lizzie G. Waldron of 105 East Eighty-sixth Street, for a six-story brick flat; cost, $20,000.

Terrace View Avenue, east side, 319 feet south of Jansen Avenue, (Marble Hill,) by John Pryor of King's Bridge, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $3,800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Nov. 27.

THOMPSON ST, 64; Adella A. Archer to Joseph Etzel.....$10,000

4TH ST, 93 West; Louis Ettlinger and wife to Jacob Hirsh..... 44,000

ESSEX ST, 101; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Israel Moskowitz and wife..... 1

SULLIVAN ST, 215; Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wife to Benedict A. Klein... 40,000

SAME PROPERTY; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Joseph L. Buttenwieser..... 40,000

32D ST, 804 West; May E. Patten to Dora L. Speckman..... 1

18TH ST, 237 West; David Hichner and others to the executors, &c., of Julius Lipman..... 40,000

MADISON AV, 136 and 138; William J. Nicklas to Hortense Ramsey..... 1

6TH AV and 26th St, s e corner, 26.7x75; Emma L. Shaw and husband to William H. Montgomery..... 1

BROADWAY, 1,688, and 23d St, 220 West, being s e corner; George H. Livermore to Amos F. Eno..... 40,000

48TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; Edward J. Bradley, referee, to William McMahon..... 11,100

PARK AV, 1,615; Mathilde Von E. Sistare to Mary E. Jackle..... 1

LENOX AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 137th St, 75x100; Thomas J. Purdy, referee, to Frederick K. Keller..... 9,000

5TH AV, 1,331; Adolph Balschun and wife to Louise Armand Rath..... 28,500

111TH ST, 18 East; Augusta Siebold to Anna White..... 33,000

96TH ST, 107 to 171 East; Frances K. Lipman, executrix, Simon Arendt, Caesar Casper, and Abraham Cohen, executors of Julius Lipman, to David Hochner and others..... 76,000

100TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x201.10; Charles W. Lindsley, trustee, &c., executors of Silvia A. Lindsley, to Charles H. Lindsley..... 108,000

120TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 100.11x100.11; also s s of 121st St, 126 ft w of Manhattan Av; 81x100.11; A. Alonzo Teets to Philip Teets and others, executors, &c., of Louisa S. Teets..... 1

106TH ST, s s, 104.11 ft e of West End Av, 15.4x100.11; Martha W. Horgan and Fannie G. Slattery to William F. Cronin.

SAME PROPERTY; William F. Cronin and wife to Martha W. Horgan and Fannie G. Slattery..... 1

CONVENT AV, 12 s, 74.9 ft s of 144th St, 25.2x94.5; Judson S. Todd to Adam E. Fischer..... 1

99TH ST, 160 West; Joseph Etzel and wife to Adelia A. Archer..... 10,000

123TH ST, 58 West; Louisa H. B. Kaiser to Margaret Ritchie..... 1

101ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Charles H. Lindsley to Anna Fixman..... 2

150TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 25x100; Hugh Lynch to Louisa C. Sultzer..... 1

138TH ST, s s, 306.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; David L. Whitney and wife to Christian H. Ordemann..... 1

125TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.6; Henry Kruse and wife to Joseph Goetz and Lena, his wife..... 10

LAFAYETTE AV, n s, 50 ft w of Faile St, 50x100; M. G. Cohen to John A. Groshon..... 2,000

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 151 ft n e of Union Av, 25x119.6; George J. Schneider to Dora Fernschild..... 1

JACKSON AV, e s, 90 ft s of 156th St, 150x87.6; Clara E. Mapes to Julius Figiuolo..... 1

167TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Hoe Av, 25x75; Martha Chavelle to Daniel H. Olmsted..

BURNSIDE AV, s e corner of Anthony Av, 266.4x103.4x99.11x100; Anthony Av, x144; Mary A. Platt to Elizabeth F. Jennings..... 10

DALY AV, s e s, 320.5 ft n e of Tremont, 19.6x169.1x19.6x167.11; Walter Wilcox and wife to Daniel H. Callahan.. 1

HIGH BRIDGE ROAD, n w s, 87.9 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, 50x106.6x irregular; William A. Cameron to William S. Buchanan..... 85

BRIDGE AV, s e s, 225 ft s of Suburban St, 25x110; Irving S. Balcom to Christian Weymann..... 1,400

5TH AV, (now 5th St,) Lot 188, map of Wakefield by Henry B. Miller; Adalyn M. Smith to Philip Belsel..... 1,625

8TH ST, s s, adjoining west 1-3 of Lot 1,045, map of Wakefield; John C. Barth and wife to Emma B. Richardson..... 1

PLOT 380, south ¼ part of map of Arden property, 25x100; Henry C. Bucklin to Christian Cornehlsen..... 1,000

ST. JOHN'S AV, w s, Ward 123, Block 1,583, 24th Ward, adjoining lot, 1-5 part; Fanny F. Bartow to Catherine M. Card..

RIVERDALE LANE, centre line leading from Old Post Road to Riverdale, adjoining lands of Mrs. Samler, contains 1.46 acres; Frederic B. Camp and Hugh N. Camp, jr., executors, &c., of Hugh N. Camp, sr., to Kate Veeder..... 10,000

89TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.8, all title; Charles A. Goff and wife to Charles B. Curtis..... 1

88TH ST, s s, 118 ft w of Western Boulevard, 18x100.8; Emma B. Richardson to John C. Barth..... 1

75TH ST, 309 West; Carrie L. Weed and husband to Pauline Starr..... 36,500

68TH ST, 8 East; Sigmund M. Lehman and wife to Addie Wolf..... 80,000

52D ST, n s, 99.6 ft e of 1st Av, 19.6x106.8; Sophie Gruenstein to Bennett Hamburger..... 18,000

90TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 33x100.8; Edward L. Fitzgerald and wife to Mina Zenker..... 1

70TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Lewis E. Bach and Thomas J. Mcloughlin to Bernard Maybeck and Theresa K. Jansen..... 1

70TH ST, n s, 291 ft e of 1st Av, 47x100.5; the trustee of Nathaniel P. Rogers to Lewis E. Bach..... 1

70TH ST, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 52x100.5; wife Lewis E. Bach and Thomas J. Mcloughlin and wife to Bernard Maybeck and Theresa K. Jansen..... 1

70TH ST, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 78x100.5; the trustees of Nathaniel P. Rogers, deceased, to Lewis E. Bach..... 100

8TH AV, w s, 100.11 ft s of 113th St, 23x100; Frank McCormick to Harry Brown. 1,000

74TH ST, n s, 286.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x102.2; William Wolff and wife to Jacob Ehrlich..... 7,000

AVENUE A, n e corner of 55th St, 25.9x76.8; Joseph Welte to Augusta Siebold.. 35,250

74TH ST, s s, 286.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x102.2; Adelia F. Philip, administratrix of James Philip, to William Wolff..... 6,750

61ST ST, 56 East; Ophelia Lavein to Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer..... 10

52D ST, n s, 250.6 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; John E. Brodsky, referee, to Henry Siebert and Charles H. G. Friedrich. 14,000

105TH ST and Park Av, s w corner, 27.6x75.11; John Bannen and wife to Jane A. Kelly..... 1

LENOX AV, n e corner of 132d St, 25x84; Charles Riley to Charles Seickendick..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CATTUS, Emma E., to A. Myron Mason; 312 Madison Av, 20 years..... $4,000

COGSWELL, E. M., to Rocco Marasca; 278 to 282 Mott St, 5 years..... 6,600

CHANDLER, Austin C., to Walter O. Callaghan; 31 Cortlandt Slip, 5 years..... 1,800

McKEON, John F., to Pabst Brewing Company; 9 Collister St, 4 5-12 years..... 700

Recorded Mortgages.

BYRNE, Mary E., to Marie Obry; n s of 10th St, 260 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..$13,500

BELL, Enoch C., and wife to John Bell; n s of 144th St, 240.5 ft e of Railroad Av, 1 year..... 10,000

COMMIBKY, John, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 97th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 18,000

COHEN, Simon, and wife to Isidor Cohen; 143 East 47th St, 1 year..... 2,000

CURRIE, Mary W., to Charles W. Downes and another; s s of 76th St, 240 ft w of West End Av, secures..... 2,600

CRONIN, William F., and wife to John T. Metcalfe and another, executors; s s of 106th St, 104.11 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 17,500

CASSERLY, John, to Elizabeth M. Audley; Lot 310, map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania, 1 year..... 1,700

COTTER, Nicholas, and wife to J. S. Todd; e s of Manhattan Av, 85.5 ft s of 103d St, demand..... 25,000

SAME to same; s e corner of Manhattan Av and 103d St, (two mortgages,) demand..... 55,000

CARPENTER, Francis W., and wife to William W. Johnson and another, trustees; w s of Willis Av, 25 ft n of 145th St, 3 years..... 18,000

DICKERSON, Elmira M., to Julie Polak, as guardian; e s of Union Av, 50 ft n of 153d St, 3 years..... 6,000

ETZEL, Joseph, and wife to Mary C. Sweeney; 94 Thompson St, 3 years..... 6,000

EULER, Elizabeth, to E. C. Bell; n s of 130th St, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 2,000

FLOYD, John G., and another to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 171 Pearl St, 4 years..... 25,000

FIGLIUOLA, Julius, to E. A. Strong; e s of Jackson Av, 90 ft s of 156th St, 3 years..... 4,500

FERNSCHILD, Dora, to William Z. Larned, trustee; s s of Westchester Av, 126 ft e of Union Av, 1 year..... 1,000

GOETZ, Joseph, and wife to Henry Kruse; w s of Willis Av, 75 ft n of 148d St, 2 years..... 1,000

HIRSH, Jacob, to Louis Ettlinger; 52 West 4th St, 2 years..... 20,000

HAMILTON, John L., and wife to Douglas Merritt and another, executor; 339 West 26th St, 3 years..... 10,000

HOCHNER, David, and others, to F. K. Lipman and others, executors; 167 to 171 East 96th St, installments..... 8,250

KLEIN, Benedict A., and wife to Alfred De Witt; 215 Sullivan St, 5 years..... 25,000

KELLY, Jane A., to John Banner; s w corner of Park Av and 105th St, 5 years. 5,000

KOLMAN, John, and wife to August Preutel; s s of 164th St, 150 ft w of Washington Av, 3 years..... 1,500

MARTIN, Andrew, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 51 and 55 Monroe St, 1 year..... 40,000

MAYBECK, Bernard and others, to C. J. Jordan; s s of 70th St, 265 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 17,500

SAME to trustees of Elizabeth M. Cauldwell; s s of 70th St, 239 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 16,000

SAME to Charlotte B. Johnson; s s of 70th St, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 16,000

McCORMICK, Frank, to John Davidson; w s of 8th Av, 100.11 ft s of 113th St, 1 year..... 780

McLOUGHLIN, John, and wife to Frank Storm, as guardian; s s of 94th St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 12,000

SAME to John L. Caldwalder and another, executors; s s of 94th St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 12,000

MURRAY, Charles H., and wife to Josephine Ronan; w s of River St, Spuyten Duyvil; Morris Av, e s, South Fordham, 2 years..... 200

NAUMANN, Albert, to Mary McGill; n e s of Hancock St, 480 ft n of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 1,500

O'NEILL, Mathew, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 45th St, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 5,000

O'CONNELL, James and wife to Mary Coles; 1,690 Lexington Av, 131 ft e of 99th St, 5 years..... 17,000

ROBBINS, Sarah J., to the Metropolitan Museum of Art; 127 East 35th St, 5 years..... 15,000

RICHARDSON, Emma B., to John C. Barth; 8 8th St, 138.4 ft e of 2d Av, William's Bridge, 3 years..... 300

SHIRMER, Lily L., to Sarah A. Waters; s w corner of Boston Road and Cedar St, 3 years..... 2,500

SIEBERT, Henry, and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 52d St, 250.6 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 8,000

SCHNEIDER, Louis, to Julia Schneider; n s of 83d St, 481 ft e of 1st Av, demand..... 8,500

SANDERS, William, and others to William Hall's Sons; n s of 142